



To THE

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## JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 229.

The Speech of Pomponius Atticus con-  
tinued from our last, p. 225.

  
T is impossible, Sir, to mistake the Spirit by which the Authors and Propagators of this Misrepresentation are actuated, when we consider that they begin it with the very first Transaction of a foreign Nature, in which his late Majesty was engaged after his Accession, and carry it down from that Time to this very Day, pretending, that not only our Dispute with Sweden in the Year 1715, but all our foreign Transactions since that Time, have been govern'd by that Influence which the Interest of Hanover has had upon the Counsels of Great-Britain. A Misrepresentation thus begun and continued can proceed from nothing but a Spirit of Jacobitism, and a fixt Design to render the People of this Kingdom disaffected as well as discontented; and therefore it is the Duty of every Man

who is a Friend to our present happy Establishment to set the Affair of Sweden, and all our other foreign Affairs, in their just and true Light, which may easily be done by any one that considers the Dates of our Negotiations and Treaties, and the Circumstances our Affairs were in at each respective Time.

As to our Dispute with Sweden in the Year 1715, it was so far from proceeding from his late Majesty's Purchase of Bremen and Verden, B that it took its Rise from what had happened before his Accession to our Throne. For several Years before that Time, our Trade had been interrupted in the Baltic, and several of our Merchant Ships plunder'd by Swedish Privateers or Cruisers. C This we had complained of at the Court of Sweden, often before his late Majesty's Accession; and as the Dutch had met with the same Treatment, they joined with us in those Complaints. We had jointly presented several Memorials to the King Dor Senate of Sweden, before as well as after his late Majesty's Accession;

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and

and when his late Majesty found, that these Memorials had no Effect, he at last resolved, in Conjunction with the Dutch, to send a strong Squadron into the *Baltick* for protecting the Trade of both Nations. Accordingly in May 1715, the British and Dutch Squadrons sailed to the *Baltick*, whereas the Treaty between his late Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, and the King of Denmark, about the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*, was not concluded till the 26th of July following. Therefore, it is evident, that our sending a Squadron into the *Baltick* proceeded from his late Majesty's Care of our Trade, and not from any Engagements he was under by a Treaty which was not concluded till some Months after.

The same Cause made it necessary for us, and for the Dutch as well as us, to send a Squadron into the *Baltick* in the Year 1716; and the Behaviour of the King of Sweden towards this Nation, made it at last necessary for us to come to an open Rupture, and to provide against the Designs of that violent and obstinate King. Thus it is apparent, that in this whole Affair between Sweden and us, the Interest of Hanover could have no Manner of Concern; and as little could it have in the Defensive Alliance concluded in 1716, between his late Majesty and the Emperor. Before and at the Time of concluding this Alliance, the Court of France, even after the Regent's getting the Government solely into his Hands, had given evident Indications of their being inclined to prosecute a Scheme concerted in their late King's Life-time, for setting the Pretender upon the Throne of these Kingdoms. This made it necessary for his late Majesty to provide for his Defence, which he did, first by procuring an Accommodation of all Differences between the Emperor and States Ge-

neral in the Year 1715, and afterwards by this Defensive Alliance with the Emperor in the Year 1716. By these two Treaties he laid a Foundation for another grand Confederacy against France, in case that A Court had persisted in their Design of establishing Popery and arbitrary Power in this Kingdom, by placing a popish Pretender upon our Throne; and the Fear of this had such an Effect upon the late Regent of France, that it produced a thorough Change in his Measures, and made him court the Friendship instead of provoking the Resentment of the late King.

His late Majesty having thus secured himself and his Kingdoms against those who were contriving C the Destruction of both, his next Care was to secure the Tranquillity of Europe, which had been left upon a very precarious, or rather upon no Foundation at all. By the Conduct of those who had negotiated that infamous Treaty, all Faith and Confidence had been destroyed among those who were the Members of that formidable Confederacy, which had brought France so low, and would have kept her so, if it had been preserved; and the Dispute about the Succession to the Spanish Monarchy was left subsisting without any Sort of Agreement between the two Parties pretending to that Succession. By the two Treaties I have mentioned, his late Majesty had entirely restored that Confidence, which formerly subsisted between the three F chief Members of the grand Alliance; and this, as I have said, had so good an Effect, that it made the Regent of France alter his Measures, and give over all Thoughts of disturbing the Tranquillity either of this Nation, or of Europe; but the Dispute, or rather an open War still subsisted between the Emperor and Spain, and the latter was actually making Preparations for its Prosecution,

tion, so that something still remained to be done for restoring and preserving the Tranquillity of Europe; and as the Regent of France was then willing to join with his late Majesty in his pacifick Measures, this produced first the Treaty of Alliance and Guaranty between France, Great Britain and Holland, in the Year 1717, by which we obtained the Demolition of Mardyke, and the Banishment of the Pretender from Avignon; and next it produced the Quadruple Alliance between the Emperor, France, Great Britain and Holland, by which the Dispute about the Succession to the Spanish Monarchy was fully determined, and a Method settled for compelling the King of Spain to agree to it, in case it should be found, that no fair Means would prevail.

But this Method, Sir, we had no Occasion to make use of; for the King of Spain, after having adjusted all his Differences with us by the Treaty in 1721, agreed to submit all his Differences with the Emperor to be determined at the Congress of Cambray, and in the mean Time to suspend all Manner of Hostilities. Thus the Affairs of Europe stood when the Court of France sent back the Infanta of Spain, and the Emperor set up the East-India Company at Ostend, which quite changed the Face of Affairs in Europe. The Establishment of that Company produced a Difference between the Emperor and the maritime Powers, the sending back the Infanta produced a Breach between the Courts of France and Spain, and the latter's insisting upon the Restitution of Gibraltar and Portmabon, created an Uneasiness between them and us; and all these joined together unit'd the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, and produced the famous Treaty between them, concluded at Vienna in 1725. By the very Terms of this Treaty it was evi-

dent, that the Emperor was resolved to compel the Dutch and us to submit to the Continuance of his Ostend Company, and that Spain was resolved to force Gibraltar and Portmabon from us, and perhaps to attack France, in order to revenge the Affront put upon them by sending back their Infanta. These Designs, I say, appeared upon the very Face of the Treaty, and from the most undoubted Authority his late Majesty had Intelligence, that Engagements were entered into by secret Articles between those two Powers, which were of much more dangerous Consequence to Europe in general, as well as to this Nation in particular.

By these open and secret Engagements between the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, the Tranquillity of Europe became exposed to a new Danger, and the Trade as well as Tranquillity of this Nation, was in Danger of suffering from the Privileges granted by the King of Spain to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty. Here again his late Majesty's Wisdom, and his Care for the Trade of this Nation and Tranquillity of Europe, were manifested, by his so speedily and so seasonably concerting and concluding the Treaty of Hanover, and by the prudent Measures he afterwards took in drawing other Powers into that Defensive Alliance, and in preventing the Return of the Spanish Galleons from America, without which neither the Emperor nor Spain could come at that which is said to be the Sinews of War.

By these Measures, Sir, the Emperor and King of Spain were defeated in all their ambitious Schemes: The Tranquillity of Europe was secured; and the Trade of this Nation restored to its former flourishing Condition. Can it be said, that the Interest of Hanover had the least Concern in any of these Measures?

Did it receive the least Benefit or Advantage from any of these Treaties? On the contrary, by his late and present Majesty's declaring so openly, and acting so vigorously against the *Ostend Company*, and the other Projects of the Court of *Vienna*, was not the Electorate of *Hanover* exposed to an immediate Attack? So that it may be justly said, that the Interest and even the Safety of that Electorate has more than once been sacrificed to the Preservation of the Tranquillity and Trade of this Nation; for that it is again exposed to an Attack by the Measures which his Majesty is now pursuing, and particularly by the Measure now under our Consideration, I believe, no Gentleman will question.

I hope, Sir, I have now fully removed that wicked Aspersion which has been cast upon his late and present Majesty's Conduct: I hope, have demonstrated, that the Interest of this Nation neither is now, nor ever has been so much as once sacrificed to the Interest of the Electorate of *Hanover*; and, I hope, have made it manifest, that all our Treaties and Negotiations, and in short all our foreign Measures, even since the Accession of our present Royal Family, have been either defensive or preventive; and the respective Events have shewn, that they were wisely calculated for the Ends for which they were intended. Having therefore removed this Jealousy with regard to *Hanover*, which has been most industriously and most boldly propagated by anonymous Authors without Doors and which, I am sorry to find, has infected even some Gentlemen of his House, I hope, the Motion now before you will be no longer opposed: I hope, it will be unanimously agreed to; for tho' it has been insinuated, that the Price we are to pay for those Troops is extravagant, it will ap-

pear at first View to every one who reads over the Estimate, that all the Articles of Expence are necessary, and no one of them charged higher than what is usual upon such Occasions. Our ready Compliance with this Motion will convince the Powers of Europe, that the Parliament of Great Britain is resolved to concur with their Sovereign in the most vigorous Measures for supporting the Queen of Hungary, let the Expence or Risk be what it will; and this alone may suffice to re-establish the Peace and Balance of Europe, without any farther Expence or Danger; for both the Emperor and France will from thence conclude, that they cannot pretend to prescribe Terms to such an heroick and

magnanimous Princess, supported by such faithful and brave Subjects, and by such a rich and powerful Ally. This of course will incline them both to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace, and will prevent the French King's aiming at any new Addition to his own Dominions, which he may very probably not only aim at but accomplish, if we allow him to reduce the Queen of Hungary to any great Distress; for late Experience may convince us, that we are not to trust to his most solemn Protestations; and if this should be the Consequence of our refusing to comply with this Motion, I believe, the Gentlemen who were the Authors of that Refusal, would find it very difficult to answer to their Constituents for their ill-timed Parsimony at such a critical and dangerous Conjuncture.

*The next Speech I shall give was that made by M. Quintilius Varus, which was in Substance thus:*

Mr. President,  
S I R,

**A**S the present unlucky Situation of the Affairs of Europe must be

acknowledged, even by those whose late Conduct has been the chief Cause of it, they have certainly good Reason to endeavour to sign an accidental Cause which could not be foreseen or provided against; but no Man who knows any Thing of the late History of Europe will allow, that the Cause they themselves assign, was such a one as could not be foreseen or provided against. The Pretensions which some of the Princes of Germany had to a Part of the Austrian Dominions were well known, and considering the Circumstances of the late Emperor's Family, it was highly probable, that he might die, before any proper Measures could be taken for giving him a Successor to the Throne of the Empire. It might likewise have been foreseen, that upon this Event's happening, the Bourbon Family would endeavour to make their Advantage of it, by raising, if possible, a Civil War in Germany, and appropriating some Part of the Austrian Dominions to themselves. All these Things were known, or might have been foreseen, long before we guaranteed the Pragmatick Sanction; and the Consequences that have ensued might have been in a great measure prevented, if we had pursued proper and vigorous Measures for twenty Years past.

For this Purpose, Sir, we should have been extremely watchful to prevent, if possible, any Accession of Power to the House of Bourbon, or any Diminution of Power in the House of Austria; and we should have made use of all our Influence at the Court of Vienna to procure me Sort of Satisfaction for those Princes of the Empire, who had claims upon the Dominions, or Pretensions to the Succession of that House, in Case of the Emperor's death without Male Heirs. We could even have insisted upon this

as a Condition previous to our guaranteeing the Pragmatick Sanction; and if we had, we might at least have obtained such a Satisfaction for the King of Prussia, as would have prevented his entering into any Engagements against the House of Austria. Both these Measures it was the Interest of England to pursue, but both became inconsistent with the Interest, the Claims, or the Resentments of the Electorate of Hanover; and every one who knows any Thing of our foreign Transactions for twenty Years past may easily judge, by which of these two jarring Interests the Counsels of this Nation have been governed.

I am extremely sorry, Sir, to see any Thing like this become the Subject of our Debate; but when it does, and as often as it may hereafter do, it neither is, nor ever will be the Fault of those, who, from the Duty they owe to their Country, endeavour to expose this untoward and unlucky Bias in our Counsels: It is, and always will be the Fault of those Ministers and Counsellors who sacrifice their Sincerity to their Complaisance, and, for the Sake of gaining an Interest in the Cabinet, betray the Interest of their Country and the true Interest of their Sovereign. It was natural, it was even laudable in his late Majesty to shew an Affection or a Bias to his native Country, and the Case is the same with his present Majesty; but the very Reason that makes it laudable in him to indulge that natural Affection, makes its criminal in a British Minister to flatter it, or even not to oppose it, when he sees that it is like to be prejudicial to the Interest of Great Britain. This a British Minister may often perceive, when it is impossible for his Master to perceive it; for such is the Weakness of Mankind, that our Judgment is often blinded and misled by our natural Affections. I

am persuaded, his late Majesty would never have pursued any Measure, however much for the Interest of *Hanover*, if he had perceived it to be contrary to, or inconsistent with the Interest of *Great Britain*; but the Misfortune was, his Affection A for his native Country prevented his perceiving this Inconsistency, and his *British* Ministers, upon whose Advice he mostly relied, were such parasitical Assentors, that tho' they perceived it, and could not but perceive it, yet they would not oppose, or shew the least Dislike to what they found their Master naturally inclined to.

This, Sir, has been, and may again be the Case with his present Majesty: I am convinced, it is the Case, with regard to this very Measure now under our Consideration; but however often this Case has happened, however often it may happen, it can never be a Reason with any Man of common Sense or common Justice, for having the least Resentment against the Person of his Sovereign, and much less against the illustrious Family now upon our Throne. It is a very good Reason for our having a Resentment against such parasitical and criminal Ministers; and upon them, and them alone, the national Vengeance ought E to fall.

From hence, Sir, it must appear, that there can be nothing treasonable in any *British* Subject, either within Doors or without, to trace our publick Measures to their original and genuine Motives, and to F shew that they were founded upon Motives of a foreign Nature, which were inconsistent with the true Interest of *Great Britain*. If there be any Treason in this Case, it must be in those Ministers and in them only, who allow themselves to be directed by such Motives; for surely, the Man who discovers the Treason is not to be deemed the Traitor.

After what I have thus premised, Sir, I hope, I may take the Liberty to examine into the Motives upon which the Measure now before us seems to be founded; and if it appears to me to proceed from a greater Regard for the Interest of *Hanover* than for the Interest of *Great Britain*, I hope, I may say so, without being guilty of High Treason: If I did not, I am sure, I should be guilty of a Breach of that Duty which I owe to my Country, especially as I am a Member of this House, and consequently obliged to declare my Sentiments openly and freely upon every Subject that comes to be debated here.

Now, Sir, as it is natural to suspect, that what has been may be, if our publick Measures, upon any former Occasion, have been directed by such a Motive, it is natural to suspect they may be so again; therefore I shall first take the Liberty to examine some of our foreign Measures since the Accession of the present Royal Family, and this Liberty I am the more intitled to, because an Hon. Gentleman has in this Debate endeavoured to vindicate all our foreign Measures from any such Aspersion, as he called it. If I can shew, that he has failed in his Attempt, and that every foreign Measure he mentioned, proceeded from a greater Regard for the Interest of *Hanover* than for the Interest of *Great Britain*, it will be an Argument for our suspecting at least, that the Measure now under our Consideration proceeds from a Motive of the same Kind, which will of course add Weight to every Argument I may make use of for shewing that it does.

To begin with the Affair of Sweden, in the Year 1715. I shall grant, G that the *Swedish* Cruisers had given some Interruption to our Navigation in the *Baltick* for some Years before, but this they were necessarily obli-

ed to do, because they were then at War both with *Muscovy* and *Denmark*, and consequently had a Right to visit all Ships sailing in that Sea, in order to prevent their carrying any contraband Goods to the Enemy. This we now do, on account of our being at War with *Spain*: This all Nations do, when they are at War with any other Nation. Perhaps the *Swedish* Privateers or Cruisers were, in the Exercise of this Right, sometimes guilty of Acts of Injustice or Oppression: Perhaps some Ships or Goods were seized and condemned without just Cause; but I am confident, we had very little of this Sort to complain of: I am confident, that upon a strict Examination many of the Complaints made by our Merchants, from which Mr. Jackson formed the Demand he made in January 1714-15: I say, I am confident, that many of those Complaints were found to be groundless; and my Reason for being confident, is, because his late Majesty did not insist upon a Compliance with that Demand, or any Reparation in lieu of it.

Therefore, as it is a Maxim with all Nations, not to go to War, or to have recourse to hostile Measures, for Trifles, I am convinced, we neither ought, nor would, upon this Account alone, have menaced and insulted *Sweden* with a hostile Squadron, as we did in the *May* following. This, I say, we neither ought, nor would have done, from the general Maxim I have mention'd, which prevails in all wise Governments; and besides, considering the distressed Condition *Sweden* was then in, it would have been but generous in us to suspend our Resentment; for a generous Foe will scorn to attack his Enemy, when, he sees him down and not able to defend himself.

Surely, Sir, those Gentlemen who a few Years since argued so strenuously for not coming to a Rupture

A with *Spain*, and for accepting of such a mere Trifle, in lieu of the many Hundred Thousand Pounds they had robb'd our Merchants of, not say, that we ought to have gone to War with *Sweden*, or to have done any Thing that might cause a Rupture, for the sake of 65,000*l.* even supposing that whole Sum had been justly due to us, which, for the Reason I have already assign'd, we have great Reason to suspect it was not, and I shall presently give another which, I believe, will appear equally cogent.

B Thus it must appear, that the Protection of our Trade, or the Reparation of the Damage that had been done to it, was not the true Motive for our sending that Squadron into the *Baltick*; we must therefore seek for another, and we need not go far to seek for it. I hope the Hon. Gentleman will not pretend, that the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden* was a Bargain never thought of till the very Day the Treaty was concluded. There must have been a Negotiation previous to the Treaty, and considering the Difficulties with which it was attended, that Negotiation must have lasted for several Months. As the Treaty was concluded in July 1715, that is, C in less than twelve Months after his late Majesty's Accession, I am convinced, the Purchase was thought of, and the Negotiation begun, before his late Majesty set Foot upon English Ground. The Considerations publickly avowed, were, that his late Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, should declare War against *Sweden*, pay 600,000 *Rix Dollars* to the King of *Denmark*, and guaranty to him the Possession of the Duchy of *Slewick*. These, I say, Sir, were the Considerations publickly avowed; G but it is highly probable that there was a private Consideration previously promised, which was the sending of a strong *British* Squadron into the

the *Baltick*, without which the King of Denmark could not proceed in his Design of making a Descent upon *Schonen*; and that the King of Denmark refused to conclude the Treaty for the Purchase, till this Squadron was actually arrived in the *Baltick*. And further it is probable that, as another private Consideration for this Purchase, his Danish Majesty likewise insisted upon the Elector of *Hanover*'s engaging the King of Great Britain to guaranty his Possession of the Duchy of *Sleswick*; for it is impossible to assign any other Reason for our burdening ourselves with that Guaranty.

These publick and private Considerations being agreed on long before the Treaty was signed, it became absolutely necessary to find out some Pretence for sending a British Squadron into the *Baltick*, and for this Purpose a long Account of Damages sustained by our Merchants was made out from their Complaints, and probably was made as high as those Complaints could possibly afford Room for; which is another Reason for supposing, that the Demand made by Mr. Jackson in January 1714-15 was, upon a strict Examination, found to be without any just Ground, at least as to the greatest Part of it; for Merchants often complain of Seizures which, upon Inquiry, appear to have been just and agreeable to the Law of Nations.

As the Interruption of our Trade was thus to be made the Pretence for sending this Squadron into the *Baltick*, and as the Dutch had been interrupted in their Trade as much as we, in order to give an Air of Truth to this Pretence, it became absolutely necessary to prevail with them to join us with a few of their Ships; and if we consider what they were then soliciting at the British Court, we cannot wonder at their being a little complaisant to us

in this Particular; for they soon after got a large Sum of Money allowed them by Parliament, for a Debt they pretended to be due to them, and in November 1715, the famous Treaty was concluded between the Emperor, the States General, and his late Majesty, for securing to them their Barrier, and for the yearly Payment to them of several great Sums of Money, as well for maintaining that Barrier, as for the Reimbursement of those which were then due to them.

If we had meant only the Protection of our Trade, a few Convoys would have been better than a great Squadron; and if we had thereby meant to procure immediate Reparation and Satisfaction from Sweden, our Squadron should have insisted upon it, and should have bombarded some of their Towns in case of Refusal. Whether our Squadron made any such Demand I cannot determine, but I am sure, it returned without obtaining it, and without shewing any Resentment at its being refused; so that with regard to the End for which this Squadron was pretended to be sent, it had a quite contrary Effect, for it at last produced an open War between Sweden and us, which put an entire Stop to our Trade with Sweden, and during that King's Life was a great Obstruction to it in every other Part of the *Baltick*.

Thus, I think, it is evident, or at least highly suspicious, that our War with Sweden proceeded from our having a greater Regard to the Interest of Hanover than to the Interest of Great Britain; and this Suspicion will be greatly strengthened, when we consider the Manner in which that War was put an End to. As the late King of Sweden was violent in all his Passions, and obstinate in all his Resolutions, while he lived, his late Majesty could never obtain from Sweden a Surrender of

of their Right to the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, upon any Consideration whatever; tho' it was strongly solicited and an Offer made, that *Great Britain* should upon that Condition join with him against *Russia*; as appears from a Memorial presented to this Court by the *Russian* Minister in *March 1716-17*. But upon the Death of that King, the *Swedes* resolved to give up a Right, for a valuable Consideration, which, they knew, they could not recover, and therefore by a preliminary Treaty concluded in *July*, and a definitive Treaty concluded in *November 1719*, between the Queen of *Sweden* and his late Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, they yielded up to his Majesty the said two Duchies, in Consideration of a *Million of Rix-Dollars*, which was the only Consideration mention'd in the Treaty; but from what followed very soon after, we may easily perceive, it was not the only Consideration mentioned in the Negotiation; for so soon as in the Month of *January* following, a Treaty of Peace and Alliance was concluded between his late Majesty, as King of *Great Britain*, and the Queen of *Sweden*, by which his Majesty gave up not only all the pretended Demands we had upon *Sweden*, on account of Damages done to our Trade before the War; but also all the real and just Demands we had upon that Crown for Damages done to our Trade during the War; and farther his Majesty promised to assist her *Swedish* Majesty, as soon as possible, with Subsidies and Soldiers, in her War against the *Czar* of *Muscovy*, and to continue that Assistance till a Peace should be restored.

Sir, can any Motive of a true British Growth be assigned for such a Treaty? Considering the distressed Condition *Sweden* was then in, Generosity and Compassion might have induced us to release or suspend a De-

mand, which that unfortunate Nation was not at that Time able to satisfy; but no such Motive, nor any Advantage *Britain* could reap from an Alliance with *Sweden*, could induce us to put ourselves to such an Expence, or expose ourselves to the Danger of a War with *Muscovy*; nor had this Nation the least Reason to find Fault with the Conduct of the *Czar*; for he did not so much as seem to aim at a Conquest of *Sweden*: He aimed only at getting his conquer'd Provinces upon the *Baltick* secured to him; and this we should have supported him in, because they opened a direct Trade between us and *Muscovy*, which has been of great Advantage to us, and may hereafter be of much greater. Yet in Consequence of this Treaty, we gave a large Subsidy to *Sweden*, and sent a powerful Squadron into the *Baltick*, which produced a Sort of War between us and *Muscovy*: I say a Sort of War; for the *Czar* was so conscious of the Influence we were under, that in his Manifesto upon that Occasion, he said, he declared War against the King but not against the People of *England*, which was a Precedent, I wish, we had followed in our present War with *Spain*.

I must therefore conclude, Sir, that in the Negotiation between his late Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, and the Queen of *Sweden*, it was stipulated that the Elector of *Hanover* should prevail upon the King of *Great Britain* to conclude this Treaty; and that tho' it was signed two Months after, it was agreed on before the Treaty for the Cession of *Bremen* and *Verden* was definitively concluded. Consequently I must suppose, that our Peace with *Sweden* as well as our War proceeded from a greater Regard for the Interest of *Hanover* than for that of *Great Britain*.

I shall, indeed, grant, Sir, that

tho' Britain had no Fault to find with the Conduct of the Czar, yet the Elector of Hanover had some Reason to find Fault with his Conduct, on account of the Affairs of Mecklenburgh, which the Czar had intermeddled in, because of the near Relation between him and the unfortunate Duke of that Name; and as this Affair will contribute towards discovering the true Motives of some of our other publick Measures, I shall beg Leave to explain it.

With regard to this Duchy, there had been a very old Family Compact between the Elector of Brandenburg, now King of Prussia, and the Duke of Mecklenburgh, by which, in Failure of Heirs Male of either House, the other was to succeed; which Contract had been approved and confirmed by several Emperors: This gave the Family of Prussia an Interest in the Affairs of Mecklenburgh, and a View of making it one Day their own. On the other hand, as this Duchy lay contiguous to the Dominions of the Brunswick Family, and would be of great Advantage to them, by giving them a Communication with the Ballick, as Bremen and Verden does with the German Ocean, we may suppose, they have long been contriving Schemes for getting hold of it. In E 1664, a Dispute began between the Dukes of Mecklenburgh and the noble Families of that Duchy, which continues to this Day: In this Dispute the Family of Prussia has always taken the Part of the Duke, and the Family of Brunswick that of the Nobles; and in 1708, or a little before, the latter obtained from the Imperial Court a protectorial Commission, directed to the King of Sweden and Duke of Wolfenbuttle, as Directors of the Circle of Lower Saxony, to take in their Hands the Administration of the Government of that Duchy.

In these Circumstances that Duchy

flood when the Czar marched his Troops into it, in Favour of the Duke and against the Nobles. This could not but give Offence to the Family of Hanover, not only on Account of their having always A taken the Part of the Nobles, but because Baron Berensdorf, at that Time one of his late Majesty's principal Hanover Ministers residing here, was descended of a noble Family in Mecklenburgh, and had made considerable Purchases there. Accordingly his late Majesty left no Stone unturned for getting the Muscovite Troops removed out of that Duchy; and here likewise this Nation was made to interfere by its Ministers at several Courts in Germany, of which the Czar complained heavily in the Memorial I have mentioned, which was presented to this Court in March 1716-17. At last, by the Interposition and Weight of this Nation, the Muscovite Troops were removed; and by the same Influence a new protectorial Commission D was granted in 1717, by the Imperial Court, to the Elector of Hanover and Duke of Wolfenbuttle, who, without any apparent Cause, marched in such a large Body of Troops, as not only consumed the whole Revenues of the Duchy, but run it vastly in Debt every Year, which Debt, by the Laws of the Empire, was to be discharged before those Troops could be removed; and consequently a Foundation was laid for the perpetual Possession of that Duchy; because the Mortgage would in a short Time have exceeded the Purchase.

I shall by and by have Occasion, Sir, to take farther Notice of this Affair of Mecklenburgh, and therefore shall now conclude it with observing, that from every Circumstance it must appear, that our War both with Sweden and Muscovy was entirely owing to a peculiar and partial Regard for the Electorate of Hanover,

Hanover, and especially to the Purchase made by his late Majesty of the Duchies of *Bremen* or *Verden*. Whether this Nation paid any Part of the Purchase Money, either to *Denmark* or *Sweden*, I shall not determine; but it is certain that these A two Wars cost us an infinite Sum of Money, besides the Interruption given to our Trade; and I must observe, that in the Beginning of the Year 1717, 250,000*l.* was granted to his late Majesty for providing for our Defence against the Designs of the then distressed and oppressed King of *Sweden*, which Sum was never to this Day accounted for, nor could it ever be discovered to what Use it was applied; and I must farther observe, that in the Year 1720, the very Year after the *Million of Rix-Dollars* was to be paid to *Sweden* for the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*, a Provision computed at 600,000*l.* was made by Parliament, for paying off the Debts of the Civil List; and because this Provision did not bring in above 300,000*l.* therefore the very B next Year, a further Sum of 500,000*l.* was granted by Parliament for the same Purpose; so that in these two Years, we paid no less than 800,000*l.* for making good the Debts of the Civil List, notwithstanding his late Majesty's having then been but six Years upon our Throne, and notwithstanding his being provided with a much greater Civil List Revenue than had ever been enjoyed by any Sovereign of these Kingdoms. Whether any Part of this 250,000*l.* or of our Civil List Revenue, had been applied towards paying the Purchase Money of these two Duchies, I shall leave to some future impartial Inquiry, if ever this Nation should be so happy as to see such an Inquiry set on Foot.

My Subject hitherto, Sir, may appear amazing, but what I am now to enter upon must astonish. The Measures we were by a C

*never* Influence led into, with regard to *Sweden* and *Muscovy*, were attended with no bad Consequences, save that of leading the Nation into a needless Expence, and an unnecessary Interruption of a small Branch of its Commerce; but the Measures we have by the same Influence been led into, with regard to the House of *Austria*, have not only put us to a much larger Expence, but have interrupted our Trade in all its most valuable Branches, and have at last *de fond en comble*, overturned the Balance of Power in *Europe*. In order to shew this, I must consider how the Affairs of *Europe* were left by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and how they stood at his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne. The Treaty of *Utrecht*, Sir, which has been the busseting Stock of all our little Politicians since that Time, and which has been incessantly proclaimed against, even by those who have since shewn themselves to be arrant Bunglers in Treaty making: The Treaty of *Utrecht*, I say, Sir, if the Parties chiefly concerned in the grand Confederacy would but have satisfied themselves with what was reasonable, had established the Balance of Power upon a solid Basis, and had laid a Foundation for a Contest between *France* and *Spain*, which could hardly miss of taking Place upon the Death of *Lewis the 14th*, who by the Course of Nature could not live but a very few Years.

It was not, Sir, the Treaty of *Utrecht*, but the insatiable Ambition of the *Emperor* and the *Dutch*, joined with an Error in the first Concoction of the grand Confederacy, which broke the Confidence that ought to have been preserved among its chief and original constituent Members. That Error had made it impossible for the Allies to conclude a Treaty of Peace with mutual Consent; for surely no Man of common Sense will say, that it

was our Interest, or that we ought to have united the whole *Spanish Monarchy* with the Imperial Diadem and the Dominions of the House of *Austria* in the Person of the late *Emperor Charles*. This would have been ridiculous: It would have destroyed the very End for which the grand Confederacy was formed; and as no Provision had been made by the Terms of that Confederacy, or by any future Treaty, for the Case of *Charles's* succeeding to his Brother *Joseph*, there was no Possibility of prevailing with *Charles* to join in any Treaty or Negotiation, by which the *Spanish Monarchy* was to be given to any other Person.

On the other hand, Sir, the *Dutch* became so flushed with the Success of the confederate Arms, that they began to think of making themselves entirely Masters of the *Spanish Netherlands*, as appears evident, I think, from the *Barrier Treaty* they brought us into in the Year 1709. It was this Treaty, Sir, that gave the first Shake to that Confidence which subsisted till then between the Confederates; for it was concluded without any Communication with the Court of *Vienna*, and the *Emperor*, as soon as he heard of it, protested in the strongest Terms against it. Surely no Man will say, it could ever be for the Interest of this Nation, to have the *Dutch* made Masters of the Whole or the greatest Part of the *Spanish Netherlands*; and yet this would have been the Case, if they had got a Liberty to put as many Troops as they should think necessary, and when they should think necessary, not only into the Towns expressly mentioned, but into all the Towns, Places and Forts in the *Spanish Low Countries*, which was what they stipulated, and we agreed to, by the 6th and 7th Articles of that Treaty.

These Circumstances, Sir, and these ambitious Views in our two

chief Allies, made it apparent to us, that it would be impossible to begin and carry on any Treaty of Peace, with mutual Consent and Satisfaction; and as it was not our Interest, nor, indeed, in our Power, A to carry on the War much longer, it became absolutely necessary for us to begin a Treaty by ourselves. I shall not pretend to justify the Treaty of *Utrecht* in every Particular, but if we impartially examine, and candidly judge of all Circumstances at that Time, we shall not find Reason to join in all the Reproaches thrown out daily against that Treaty, by those who have since made several more destructive, more dishonourable, and more ridiculous Treaties than were ever made by this Nation. By that Treaty C we obtained even for those Allies that would not join with us in it, all that had been stipulated by the grand Alliance: We raised considerably the Power of the House of *Austria*: We reduced the Power of *France* low enough, if proper Measures had since been taken to keep it so; and we laid a Foundation for a Contest between *France* and *Spain*, which actually took Place within one Year after his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne of these D Kingdoms. But as the Imperial Court would not agree to what had been stipulated with regard to *Spain*, tho' there was a Cessation of Hostilities, the War continued between the *Emperor* and *Spain* at the Time of that Accession, and for several E Years afterwards. And as the *Dutch* were unwilling to depart from the *Barrier Treaty* I have mentioned, and the *Emperor* resolved not to agree to it, the Regulation of that Barrier remained unsettled between them and the *Emperor*, at the F Time of his late Majesty's Accession.

These, Sir, were the Circumstances of Affairs at the Time, or soon after,

after the Time of his late Majesty's Accession. We had no Interest, we were under no Engagement to interfere, any other Way than by our good Offices, in the Disputes either between the *Emperor* and *Spain*, or between him and the *Dutch*; and we had nothing to fear from *France*, especially after the Regent got the Government solely into his Hands; for *Spain* began immediately to intrigue against him, and this it was, and not our defensive Alliance with the *Emperor*, that made the Regent of *France* court our Friendship and Alliance.

In these Circumstances, Sir, what had we to do but to live in Peace with all our Neighbours: To avoid carefully entering into any new Engagements; and to think of nothing but the utmost Economy with regard to our domestick Affairs, in order to pay off that great Load of Debt, and clear away that monstrous Heap of Taxes, under which the People of this Nation then groaned, and are groaning to this very Day. This was the Interest of *England*, but the Interest of *Hanover* was to make use of the Power and Riches of *England* for increasing its Territories, and this our *British* Ministers ought to have opposed with all their Might, if they had faithfully served either their King or their Country. Did they do so? No, Sir, I have already shewn, how they allowed their Country to be involved in two Wars upon that single Account. But this was not all: By the Treaty with *Denmark* the Electorate got Possession of *Bremen* and *Verden*: The next Thing to be thought on was, how to secure it, and to obtain the Investiture from the *Emperor* and *Empire*: For this Purpose *England* was to enter into new Engagements with the *Emperor*, and to guaranty all the Possessions he had, at the very Time that *Spain* was preparing to attack his

Island of *Sardinia*; and this without stipulating any one Thing for ourselves, or any one Concession for putting an amicable End to the Disputes between him and *Spain*: Yet this was agreed to by the Treaty in May 1716.

It was impossible, Sir, not to foresee, that a War with *Spain* would be the Consequence of this Engagement. Was it then the Interest of *England* to enter into it? We knew the *Emperor* was able enough, notwithstanding his War with the *Turks*, to defend himself against the *Spaniards* in *Italy*; and surely neither the Interest of *England*, nor the Balance of Power, could suffer by their taking the Island of *Sardinia* from him. But the *Emperor* on his Part promised to guaranty all his late Majesty then enjoyed and possessed, in which *Bremen* and *Verden* was included; and farther it is to be supposed, that the *Emperor* promised, at least verbally, to grant his late Majesty a protectorial Commission for the Duchy of *Mecklenburgh*, and to grant him the Investiture of *Bremen* and *Verden*, as soon as *Sweden* could be prevailed on to yield up her Right. These two Promises, I say, are to be supposed, because the protectorial Commission for *Mecklenburgh* was actually granted the Year following, and because our Court Writers have since asserted the other, and reproached the Imperial Court with Breach of Faith in that Respect.

These Favours for *Hanover*, Sir, were by our parasitical Ministers allowed to be a sufficient Consideration for *England*'s entering into an Engagement, which would certainly involve her in a War with *Spain*. But before I leave this famous Treaty, I must observe, that the two contracting Parties engaged to defend and preserve, not only all they then actually possessed, but all they should afterwards by mutual Consent acquire

acquire in *Europe*. It is evident, that this additional Engagement had no relation to *England*, because it is against our Interest to acquire any Thing in *Europe*; but both the Elector of *Hanover* and the Emperor had each a View in this Engagement. The former was, if possible, to acquire *Meclemburgh*, and the latter the fruitful Island of *Sicily* in Exchange for the barren Island of *Sardinia*. This the Emperor had insisted on from the Time of his late Majesty's Accession; and probably it was brought into Negotiation at the Time this defensive Treaty was negotiated. I say probably, because if the Duke of *Savoy*, then King of *Sicily*, had not known that this unequal Bargain was to be forced upon him, he would have made a much better Defence against the *Spaniards* when they attack'd that Island than he actually did; for he in a Manner surrendered it up to them as soon as they landed. And probably the King of *Spain* would never have attack'd that Island, if he had not known, that a Scheme was formed for compelling him to renounce the Right of Reversion as to that Island, which he had reserved to himself by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; for the Court of *Spain* had certainly heard of this Scheme, before they attack'd *Sicily*, because it was finally settled and made a Part of the *Quadruple Alliance*, which was concluded in July 1718.

Having now done with the Motives, I shall next, Sir, consider the Consequences of this defensive Treaty with the Emperor. As he absolutely refused to come to any Terms of Accommodation with the *Spaniards*, they attacked and took Possession of *Sardinia* in the Year 1717. Upon this Event, he called upon us to perform the Guaranty we had entered into the Year before; and as he had then granted his late Majesty the protectorial Commission for *Mec-*

*lenburg*, and seemed still willing to grant the Investiture of *Bremen* and *Verden*, as soon as *Sweden* could be brought to consent to it, we engaged in his Quarrel with a most extraordinary Zeal, attacked and destroyed the Spanish Fleet in 1718, and put him in Possession of *Sicily*, and the Duke of *Savoy* in Possession of *Sardinia*, before the Year 1720.

But in that Year, Sir, a most extraordinary Turn happened in the Correspondence between this Court and that of *Vienna*; and in this too the Interest of *England* had no Manner of Concern. Tho' it was not our Interest to engage with the Emperor in this War with *Spain*; yet having once engaged, it was certainly both our Interest and our Duty to continue and Push the War till we could bring our Ally, as well as ourselves, off with Honour and a reasonable Satisfaction; but the Interest of *Hanover*, unlucky for us, took this Year a new Turn, which prevented our performing our Duty either to ourselves or our Ally. For explaining this, Sir, I must observe, that in November 1719 the definitive Treaty between his late Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, and the Queen of *Sweden*, was concluded, by which she yielded up her Right to the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*; and upon this it is to be supposed, an Application was made to the Court of *Vienna*, for having the Investiture forthwith granted; but a new Obstacle presented itself, which was the Claim of the Duke of *Holstein* to those two Duchies. As that Prince was the Son of the King of *Sweden*'s eldest Sister, he was, by the Laws of the Empire, which could not be altered by any Regulation made in *Sweden*, the lineal Successor to those two Duchies, and as such he put in his Claim, which Claim the Emperor could not but allow, and therefore refused granting the Investiture without a Surrender from that Prince.

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I must likewise observe, Sir, that the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*, supported, I suppose, by the *Czar* and King of *Prussia*, applied to the Court of *Vienna* for an Order to the Elector of *Hanover* and Duke of *Wolfenbuttel*, the protectorial Commissioners, to bring in an Account of his Revenues, and their Demands upon his Duchy; and the *Emperor* was so uncomplaisant, tho' I cannot say unjust, as to issue such an Order, or *Rescribatur*, as it is called in *Germany*, dated April 23d, 1720.

These, Sir, were two Strokes which could never be forgiven by the Electorate of *Hanover*, and the first Method it took to shew its Resentment, was to persuade us to make up at any Rate a separate Peace with *Spain*, which we did the very next Year, upon Terms not very honourable, to say no worse; for we acknowledged ourselves in the wrong, by promising to restore the Men of War we had taken from them in 1718, and his late Majesty was induced to make a Sort of Promise, by a Letter under his own Hand, to restore *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*. So little was the Interest, or even the Possessions of *England* minded by our Ministers, when their Preservation became inconsistent with the Resentment of the Electorate of *Hanover* against the *Emperor*.

Thus, Sir, the Electoral Resentment began to shew itself against the House of *Austria*; and this has been the true Cause of the many wrong Steps we have made since that Time, by which the House of *Austria* has been reduced to the lamentable State it is now in; for the late *Emperor* was so far from endeavouring to mollify this Resentment, that he rather sharpened it by his subsequent Behaviour. From the Year 1720, he continued to send such *Rescribatus* as I have mentioned, yearly or half yearly. In 1722 he reduced the Elector of *Hanover's*

Claim upon *Mecklenburgh*, which amounted to some Millions of Dollars, to between 6 and 700,000; and upon his late Majesty's Death, he refused to continue his protectorial Commission to his present Majesty, but instead thereof, granted the Administration of the Duchy to Duke *Christian Louis*, Brother and presumptive Heir to the present Duke; which Administration he positively refused to revoke, notwithstanding all that could be done, by the Mediation of *France*, at the Congress of *Seiffons* in 1729.

This continued the Resentment of the Electoral House against the Imperial, and it is this Resentment that was the true Cause of our Treaty of *Hanover* in 1725; of our being so ready to join in an Alliance with *France* and *Spain* in 1729,

for compelling the *Emperor* to admit the *Spanish* Troops into *Italy*; and of our leaving him to shift for himself in 1733, when he was attack'd by *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*. Our abandoning him at that Time was

but too clear a Proof of our not being sincere in the Guaranty of the *Pragmatic Sanction*, which, through Necessity, we had granted him but two Years before; and this gave Encouragement to that Attack which is now carrying on against the Queen of *Hungary*.

It is easy, Sir, to find some other specious Pretences for all those Measures; but those Pretences have already been so often, and so fully refuted, that I shall not take up your Time with a Repetition of what has

been said upon that Subject; and therefore, I shall now examine our Conduct, since the late *Emperor's* Death. Upon that unlucky Event, (I say unlucky, Sir, for it had been made so by our Conduct for above twenty Years towards the House of *Austria*) every one might have foreseen, that the Queen of *Hungary* would be attack'd by the Duke of *Bavaria*, supported by *France*, if they

they found any Reason to hope, that she was not to be supported, in the most sincere and vigorous Manner, by the maritime Powers and the united Force of all or most of the other Princes of Germany. This it was the Interest of *England* to do: A This it was the Interest of *Holland* to do: B This it was the true Interest of all the other Princes of Germany to do; but the chief and most potent of them, I mean the King of *Prussia*, had some old Claims upon the House of *Austria*, which were certainly to be satisfied, before it could be expected, that he would act with Sincerity in Favour of the Queen of *Hungary*. Nay, it was very much to be apprehended, that he would join against her, if immediate Satisfaction should be refused. C If the British Court had been actuated by a true British Spirit, they would have stipulated Satisfaction for him before they had guaranty'd the *Pragmatick Sanction*; but in this too a *Hanoverian* Spirit prevailed over our Counsels; for there had been long an Emulation and a Jealousy between the Family of *Brandenburg* and the Family of *Brunswick*, and to this the late King of *Prussia* had added particular Disobligations, by his not seconding our Views in the Treaty of *Hanover*, by his supporting the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* against us, by renewing the old Family Compact with that Duke in the Year 1726, and by another Incident of a more domestick Nature. For this Reason, we could not bear to think of stipulating any Addition to the *Prussian* Dominions on the Side of *Silesia*, without which we could not expect his Assistance in our Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and yet, if our Ministers were sincere in that *Guaranty*, which there is great Ground to question, it was ridiculous to think of it, without securing the Assistance of *Prussia*, by procuring him

at least a stipulated Satisfaction, to take place upon the Emperor's Death, with regard to his Claims upon *Silesia*.

But, Sir, tho' our Ministers did not, perhaps, act with Sincerity at that Time towards the Emperor, yet surely the Dangers that threatened Europe by his Death, should have made them act with Sincerity towards their Sovereign. Whether they did so or not we shall presently see. The Emperor died, I think, on the 20th of October, without any Satisfaction so much as promised to the King of *Prussia*, who therefore resolved to take by Force what had hitherto been refused him by fair Means, which Resolution he executed with such Expedition, that on the 17th of December he entered *Silesia* at the Head of a considerable Army; protesting however, at the same Time, that he was ready to enter into a strict Alliance with the Courts of *Vienna*, *Russia*, and the *Maritime Powers*, for guarantying the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and for procuring the Imperial Dignity for the Duke of *Lorrain*, upon Condition of his receiving immediate Satisfaction as to his Claims upon *Silesia*, which had nothing to do with the *Pragmatick Sanction*, nor could be construed as a Breach of that Settlement; and intimating, that he was willing to accept of a Part of what he had a Right to, and that he would assist in procuring her an Amends for the Loss she might sustain upon that Occasion. In short, Sir, it appeared from every Part of his Conduct, that he was extremely willing to come to any reasonable Accommodation with the House of *Austria*, and very unwilling to join with those who were meditating the Ruin of that House, and soliciting, and even tempting him with great Offers, to join with them in that Project.

Upon this important Emergency, Sir, what was the Interest of *England*?

land? How were our Ministers, or our Court, to behave in this Dispute between the Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia? Surely, to solicit, to insist upon it, to make it the absolute Condition of our doing, or promising to do any Thing in favour of the former, that she should at any Rate give Satisfaction to the latter, and bring him into a strict Alliance with us. It was not enough to bring him into a Neutrality. We stood in need of his powerful Assistance. We could not do without it. If we had done this, she would have comply'd, she must have comply'd; and she might then have purchased his Assistance for less than she has now purchased his Neutrality; in which Case, Bavaria might have protested, but he would not have dared to attack, and France would have continued to profess what she never had, a sincere Regard for her Engagements. Did our Ministers do this, Sir? Does it not appear from the Papers upon our Table, they did not? What is the Reason? Sir, the Reason is manifest. The Ministers of Hanover, for the Causes I have already assigned, were averse to any Extention of the Dominions of Prussia. Nay, there is some Reason to suspect, that they, foolishly imagining that France would not intermeddle in the Affairs of Germany, began to form a Scheme for joining with the Queen of Hungary, and dividing the Prussian Dominions between them; for, beside the Paper we have heard of, sent hither from Vienna, we know, that as soon as his Prussian Majesty attack'd Silesia, and before the Duke of Bavaria marched a Man into Austria, or the French a Man into Germany, there were Orders given for adding 6000 Men to the Troops of Hanover. With this View therefore it was not the Interest of Hanover to insist upon the Queen of Hungary's giving Satisfaction to Prussia,

and this, as in other Cases, became the Rudder of British Politicks.

Whether our British Ministers gave any Countenance to this Scheme of attacking Prussia, I shall not pretend to determine; but there are some Circumstances which render it highly suspicious; for before the French marched a Man into Germany, there were Orders given to the foreign Troops in British Pay to march towards Hanover, and some Preparations made for embarking a large Body of British Troops, to be sent somewhere, and against some Body: Where or against whom, I shall not pretend to say; but, I am sure, it was not against our Enemies the Spaniards. And whatever was the Design of these Preparations, they had a most fatal Effect: They confirmed the Queen of Hungary in her Obstinacy towards Prussia, forced that Prince into an Alliance with France and Bavaria, and thereby produced the War now carrying on in Germany; for till that Time, neither the French nor Bavarians would venture to attack, or to march a Man against the Queen of Hungary.

The March of the French Troops, and their Entrance into Germany, especially those that marched into Westphalia, awaked the Hanover Ministers out of their golden Dream: They thought no more of attacking Prussia, or of coming in for a Snack of his Dominions: They thought of nothing but a Neutrality; and this too must have an Effect upon our Counsels; for at the same Time that we were sending Money to support the Queen of Hungary, we allowed the Spaniards to pass quietly by our Fleet to attack her. Like an Aider at a Boxing Match, we help to raise her up, and then stand quietly by to see her knock'd down.

Soon after this, Sir, there happened some little Change in our

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Counsellors, tho', I am afraid, none at all in our Counsels; and contrary to all Expectation, the Queen of Hungary supports herself to a Miracle. The King of Prussia too, by the ill Usage he met with from the French, is drawn off from the Alliance against her, which brought the present Emperor, and the French Army in Bohemia, into such Distress, that they offer her very reasonable Terms of Peace. Upon this unlook'd, unhoped for Event, what was England to do? As in the present Circumstances of Europe, we can hardly expect to procure better Terms for her, it was certainly the Interest of England to advise her to accept of them. But the Hanover Ministers observing how zealously the People of England had declared for the Support of the Queen of Hungary, they had, before this happened, formed a Scheme, to make use of this our Zeal as a Handle for touching a pretty round Sum of our Money, under the Pretence of lending us a Body of their Troops for the Support of our Favourite the Queen of Hungary. It was therefore contrary to the Interest of Hanover to advise the Queen of Hungary to accept of the Terms offered her; and, I believe, it will appear, that they had such an Influence upon our British Ministers as to get them to encourage her not to accept of them. Accordingly she rejects them, and to encourage her to do so, as well as to form a Pretence for taking those Hanoverian Troops into our Pay, this Nation was put to the Expence of transporting a large Body of its Troops to Flanders, and of keeping in Pay a much more numerous Army than we should otherwise have had Occasion for.

Thus, Sir, I think it is evident, that our taking those Troops into our Pay proceeded from Hanoverian Counsels; and as we followed the Advice of Hanoverian Ministers, in taking those Troops into our Pay, I

believe, we will follow the same Advice in the Use we make of them, or even of our own that are joined with them. How the Counsels of Hanover may alter, I shall not pretend to foretel; but at present, it is plain to me, that they do not intend to give any real Assistance to the Queen of Hungary; for if they did, they would at least send her the 4000 Men, which they are engaged to send her by their Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*. As they have not done this, I must suppose, they do not intend to assist her; and as we neither can, nor, I believe, will assist her, without their Concurrence, I am against putting the Nation to an Expence, which can no Way redound to our own Benefit, or to the Benefit of our Ally the Queen of Hungary, however much it may redound to the Benefit of Hanover.

*The following is the Substance of what was said in this Debate by T. Sempronius Gracchus.*

*Mr. President,  
SIR,*

I Look upon the Question now under your Consideration, to vary but a very little in reality from that which was debated here the first Day of this Session. The principal Point in the Debate of that Day was the same with that which is more regularly the Debate of this, Whether the Hanoverian Forces shall be taken into British Pay.

Sir, I should then have offer'd my Sentiments upon this Question, if so many other Gentlemen had not delivered my Sense in so much a better Manner than I thought myself able to do, that it would have appeared a great Presumption in me, and would have given the House an unnecessary Trouble.—The same Reason had induced me to have been silent also upon this Occasion, if the

*Temper*

Temper of the Times, the little Indulgence shewn by Gentlemen to one another, when they happen to differ in political Opinions, and the popular Situation in which I stand, did not in some Sort oblige me to protect the Vote I then gave, and A that which I now intend to give by the Reasons that induce me to give it.

Sir, There are three principal Considerations in this Question ; first, Whether we are to assist the House of Austria, and Balance of Power at B all, Ay or No? Then, Whether we ought to do it with our whole Force? And lastly, Whether the Hanoverian Troops should be made a Part of that Force?

As to the first Consideration, a new Doctrine has been taught and inculcated for some Months past, that it is of no Importance to this Nation what may happen on the Continent ; that this Country being an Island intrenched within its own natural Boundaries, it may stand secure and unconcerned in all the D Storms of the rest of the World. This Doctrine, inconsistent as it is with all Sense and Reason, contrary as it is to the universal Principles of Policy by which this Nation hath been govern'd from the Conquest to this Hour, is yet openly professed E and avowed by many without these Walls ; and tho' no Man has yet ventured to own this Opinion publickly and directly in this House, yet some Gentlemen even here, in Effect, maintained it, when they argue, that in no Case this Nation F ought to assist to support the Balance of Power without the Concurrence of the Dutch. This tends inevitably to produce the same fatal Effect, it reduces this Country to depend upon Holland, to be a Province to Holland ; and France would then have G no more to do to become Mistress of all Europe, than to gain over one single Town of the United Provinces,

or to corrupt a few Members of the States ; it is therefore, a Doctrine of the greatest Danger. The only solid Maxim is, That whoever becomes Master of the Continent, must in the End obtain the Dominion of the Sea. To confirm this, I may venture to cite an old Example, nor can I be accused of Pedantry in doing of it, since it is an Instance drawn from the last universal Monarchy to which the World submitted. The Romans had no sooner divided, broken and subdued those Powers upon the Continent of Europe, who had given a Diversion to the great Attempt they had long intended, than they attack'd the Carthaginians, a maritime Power, potent in Arms, immensely opulent, possessed of the Trade of the whole World, and unrivaled Mistress of the Sea. Yet these People, who enjoyed no Wealth, pursued no Commerce, and at the Commencement of their Quarrel were not Masters of a single Ship, at length prevailed against this Enemy upon their proper Element, beat and destroyed their Fleets, invaded their Dominions, and subdued their Empire. From whence, Sir, I must conclude, that we cannot wholly rely upon our Situation, or depend solely on our naval Power ; and I may venture to reason upon this Axiom, that this Nation must contribute to support the House of Austria, and the Balance of Power, in some Degree.

The next Question that occurs is, In what Degree we ought to do it, and whether we should do it with our whole Force? Taking, therefore, our Footing here upon this Axiom, That we must contribute to it in some Degree, and taking farther to our Aid the Reasoning of those Gentlemen who think it a Work of such extreme Danger and almost desperate, the natural and evident Conclusion can be only this, That as we must do it, so we must do it,

*with the utmost Vigour, and with our whole Force.*

We come now to consider, whether the Hanoverian Troops should be made Part of that Force? There are several Considerations previous to the Decision of this Question. First, A whether they are *as cheap* as any other Forces we can hire? Then, whether they are *as good*? Next, whether they are *as properly situated*? And whether they are *as much to be depended upon*? If as to every one of these Particulars the Answer must be made in the Affirmative, I think it will go very far to determine the Question now before you.

As to the first, *that they are as cheap*, nay, upon the whole much cheaper, the Estimates now upon your Table, notwithstanding any Ca- vil, do sufficiently demonstrate.

*That they are as good*, what Man can doubt who knows the Character of the German Nation? What Man can doubt, who knows the Attention of his Majesty to military Discipline? Those Gentlemen can least pretend to doubt it, who sometimes do not spare Reflections upon that Attention which they insinuate to be too great.

That these Troops are not properly *situated*, will hardly be asserted at this Time, when they are actually now in Flanders, and acting in Conjunction with our Troops. Let any Man consider the Map of Europe, let him observe the Seat of the War, and he must evidently see, that whether their Service may be required in Flanders, whether upon the Rhine, or in the Heart of Germany, in any one of these Cases, the Hanoverian Forces are *as properly circum- fanced and situated as any Troops in Europe.*

It remains in the last Place to examine, *Whether any other Troops can be better depended upon*; and sure nothing can be more obvious than that we may rely with more Security on

these than any other. They are Subjects of the same Prince, and of a Prince indulgent to all his Subjects, and accused by those who differ in other Points from me, of being partial against the Interest of his German Dominions. Unless, therefore, we arraign the first Principle upon which a free Government can be supported, and without which every Exercise of arbitrary Power would be warranted, we must allow that such a People will be faithful to such a Prince, will defend him with a strict Fidelity, and support his Quarrel with the utmost Zeal; with a Zeal which can never be expected from the mercenary Troops of any other foreign Power.

This naturally leads us to enquire C what other Troops we can depend upon? The Answer to this Enquiry is short and positive; that as Affairs now stand abroad, we can depend upon none but these; let us carry this Consideration with us in a Survey of all Europe: Shall we take D into our Pay 16,000 of the Dutch? Would this be the Means of bringing Holland into Alliance with us? Would they act at their own Ex- pense? Would they exert their own proper Force? Would they pay their own Troops in Aid of the Common E Cause, when they found this Nation ready to do it for them? They would act like Madmen if they did. Shall we hire Danes? Is there a Gentleman in this House, who is not convinced that this Power has been warped, for some Time past, to-wards the Interest of France? When we hired these Troops in the last Instance, did they not deceive us? Did they not even refuse to march? Nay farther, are they not in all Ap-pearance now upon the Point of being employed in a Quarrel of their own? a Quarrel in which they will have need of all their Force. Shall we then hire Saxons? An Hon. Gentleman seemed to think that there may

may be some Possibility of this, and perhaps there may hereafter, when the King of Prussia's Views are known, and the Part he shall resolve to act; but Saxony is certainly now too much exposed to, and cannot fail to be alarmed at, his growing Power, at the great Augmentation of his Armies, and the secret and vast Designs which he seems to meditate. This Measure, therefore, is not practicable in the present Conjuncture; that Electorate cannot hazard its own Security in these precarious Circumstances, by lending out so great a Body of its Troops. Would Gentlemen advise the Hire of Prussian Troops to serve us in this Conjuncture? They who do advise it must forget strangely the Part so lately acted by that Prince, and the Variety of his Conduct with regard to his different Allies within the Space of the two last Years. I shall guard myself in my Expressions, and maintain a proper Respect in discoursing of so great a Character; but I must say thus much, that the Ministry would act with great Imprudence, to put the Safety of the British Troops, and to risque the Fate of this Army, upon the Event of such a Measure. I need not say more; for it is not yet proved to us, that this Prince would (I wish there was no Reason to believe he would not) lend us this Body of his Men, though we should be disposed to take them into Pay. The Swiss Cantons, therefore, now alone remain; and indeed from them we probably might procure a greater Number; but I leave it to the Judgment of any Man of Sense and Candour, whether any Minister of this Nation could warrant the Employment of 16,000 Swiss in this Service? For when we reflect upon the Situation of these Provinces, and compare it with that of our British Troops who are now in Flanders, it is visible that they must pass 400 Miles upon the Borders of the

Rhine, flanked by the strong Places of France, during their whole March, exposed to the Garisons and Armies upon that Frontier, by whom it can never be supposed that they would be suffered to pass unmolested, when A France must so well know the Intention of their March to be for no other End, but to make a Conjunction with other Troops in the British Pay, in order afterwards to invade, or at least to interrupt the Views of that Kingdom with their united Force.

B These Reasons, Sir, prove invincibly to me, that if we are to assist the House of Austria by an Army, we must of Prudence, nay of Necessity, in Part, compose that Army of the Hanoverian Troops.

C But yet there is another State of this Question, an Alternative of which some Gentlemen seem very fond; Whether it would not be better to assist the Queen of Hungary with Money only?

D This Opinion at first Sight is extremely plausible; if the Queen of Hungary has been able to do so much with an Aid of 500,000l. what might she not be able to do with a Million more? Sir, a Million more would by no Means answer in the same Proportion. When a Sum is

E given her which with the best Economy can suffice barely to put her Troops in Motion, when the Enemy is at her very Gates, her All at an immediate Stake, there can be no Room for a Misapplication of it. But a Sum so immense as that of a

F Million and a Half, would dazzle the Eyes of a Court so little used to see such Sums, and as an Hon. \* Gentleman long versed in foreign Affairs, and well acquainted with these Matters, told you in a former Debate, would be much of it squander'd among the Austrian Ministers and Favourites. I make no Scruple to add to this, that some small Part

might

\* Pomponius Atticus.

might fall to the Share of Ministers elsewhere. But there is another Danger which Gentlemen who contend for this Measure do not consider: Can they who profess a Distrust of all Ministers, and particularly those who are now employed at home; they who have ever argued against all Votes of Credit upon this Principle, that it affords an Opportunity to Ministers of defrauding the Service, and of putting large Sums into the Purse of the Crown, or into their private Pockets; can they now argue for this Measure, which I may be bold to say would be in Effect the most enormous Vote of Credit that was ever given in the World? Gentlemen insinuate, that the taking the Hanoverian Forces into British Pay is a criminal Complaisance, calculated only to confirm an infant and a tottering Administration. But how much greater Means for such a Purpose, would an Alternative like this afford? Suppose a Minister unfirm in his new acquired Power, to ingratiate himself with his Prince, should propose a Scheme to replenish the Coffers of an exhausted Civil List squandered in such vile Purposes, that no Man could have the Hardiness to come to Parliament, or dare to hope a Supply for it by any regular Application to this House: What Method could be devised by such a Minister himself, to do the Jobb more excellent than this? For who can doubt that (guard it how you will) the Queen of Hungary might be induced, in the Condition in which she now stands, to accept a Million, and to give a Receipt in full for the whole Sum? How could you prevent an Understanding of this Kind between two Courts? And how easy, therefore, might it be to sink 500,000*l.* out of so vast a Grant? Sir, I will suspect no Minister, but I will trust none in this Degree, and I wonder other Gentlemen do not suspect, if I do not. From hence

A therefore, I consider this as a Proposition both fallacious and unsafe; for tho' it be a Fact, that the same Sum of Money might maintain in Austria double the Number of Troops; yet, if no more than Half that Money should be apply'd (as I have shown great Reason to believe that it would not) to the Uses of the War, it is evident, that you would deceive yourselves, and would have but an equal Number of raw, irregular, undisciplined, and much worse Troops for it.

B But, Sir, there is yet a stronger Argument against the Supply in Money only. What are our Views in supporting the Queen of Hungary? Our Views are general and particular; general, to save the House of Austria, and to preserve a Balance of Power: Particular, to prevent the French from making any further Acquisitions on this Side of Flanders. The first might possibly be answered in a good Degree, by giving that Princess an Equivalent in C Money: But the second cannot be securely provided against, without an Army on this Side of Europe in the British Pay. Sir, is it not natural for every one of us to guard our vital Parts, rather than our more remote Members? Would not the Queen of Hungary (stipulate and condition with her as you please) apply the greatest Part of these Subsidies in Defence of her Dominions in the Heart of Germany? Might it not even induce her to enlarge her Views, and to think of Conquests, D and Equivalents for what she has already lost, which it might be vain and ruinous for us to support her in? Would she not leave Flanders to shift for itself, or still to be taken Care of by the Dutch and Britain? In such a Case, if France should find it no longer possible to make any Impression on her Territories, on the German Side, what must we expect E to be the Consequence? I think it very

very visible she would on a sudden, quit her expensive and destructive Projects on that Quarter, and there only carry on a defensive War, while she fell with the greater Part of her Force at once upon the Low Countries, which would by this Measure be wholly unprovided; and she might there acquire in one Campaign, before any Possibility of making Head against her, (which the Dutch would hardly attempt, and could certainly not alone be able to effect) all that she has been endeavouring for the last Century to obtain, and what no Union of Powers could be ever capable of regaining from her. All this will be effectually prevented by an Army paid by us on this Side of Europe; an Army, ready to march to the Borders of her Country, and to intercept her Succours and Supplies for the German War; an Army, ready to protect the petty States, whose Interest and Inclination it apparently must be to declare for us, and to join their Forces with us, when they no longer fear the Power of France; an Army, which may possibly give Courage and Spirit to greater Powers, who may still doubt, without these vigorous Measures, (after what they have formerly experienced) whether they could even yet depend upon us; an Army (if the Posture of Affairs should make it necessary) able to cause a powerful Diversion to the French Forces, by an Attack upon Lorrain and Champaign, and still within Distance to return upon its Steps in Time, to prevent the French from carrying any Point of Consequence in Flanders, should they then attempt it.

One Argument more I beg Leave to mention, and it is of great Weight. Admit that the Sums raised upon the Subject, might be greater in the one Case than the other; the Sums remitted out of the Kingdom would be infinitely less. Whatever is remitted to the Queen of Hungary, is

bury'd in the remotest Parts of Germany, and can never return to us; whereas in a War carry'd on by Troops in our own Pay on this Side, by much the greater Part of the Expence returns to us again in Part by the Pay of Officers, by the Supply of Provisions and Necessaries in a Country exhausted by Armies, Ammunition, Ordnance, Horses, Clothing, Accoutrements, and a Multitude of other Articles, which I need not enumerate, because Experience, B which is the soundest Reasoner, fully proved it in the Example of the last War, at the Conclusion of which, notwithstanding the prodigious Sums expended in it, this Nation felt no sensible Effect from a Diminution of its current Specie.

C Sir, I was prepared to have spoken much more largely to this Subject, but my Discourse has already been drawn to a greater Length than I imagined, in treating upon the Argument thus far. I shall, therefore, avoid troubling you any farther upon D it at this Time; I shall only observe, that in my humble Opinion, it is sufficiently proved, first, that we must assist the House of Austria, and that we must do it with all our Force; next, that we cannot do it with Money only, but in part with E a Land Army, and that this Land Army cannot be conveniently (I may say possibly) composed at this Time, without the Hanoverian Troops. This Question therefore can, I think, be no longer debated, but upon the Foot of popular Prejudices and Insinuations of an improper Connexion of Hanoverian and British Interests; but as I could not enter into this Subject, without Concern and Indignation, and as it is a very delicate Point for me in particular to debate upon, I shall leave this Part of the Question to other Gentlemen, who can engage in it both with less Inconvenience, and with more Ability, than it is possible for me to do.

The

*The Speech of L. Sergius Fidenas, in Answer to that made by L. Valerius Flaccus in the Beginning of this Debate, which we gave in our last, coming too late to be inserted in its proper Place, we shall give it here as follows.*

S I R,

IT is with the greatest Difficulties that I rise up to give you this Trouble, and particularly after the Hon. Gentleman with whom I am so very unequal to contend: But when my Ass'tt is required to a Proposition, so big with Mischiefs, of so alarming a Nature to this Country, and which I think, notwithstanding what the Hon. Gentleman has most ingeniously said, must determine from this very Day, who deserves the Character and Appellation of an *Englishman*, I hope you will forgive me, if I take this last Opportunity which perhaps I may ever have of speaking with the Freedom of an *Englishman* in this Assembly.

I am not able to follow the Hon. Gentleman in any Refinements of Reasoning upon our foreign Affairs, I have not Subtilty enough to do it, nor is it in my Way as a private Country Gentleman: But tho' Country Gentlemen have not that Sagacity in Business, and, for Want of proper Lights being afforded us, the Penetration of Ministers into publick Affairs; yet give me leave to say, they have one Kind of Sense which Ministers of State seldom have, and at this Time it is of so acute a Nature, that it must overthrow the Arguments of the most refined Administration. This is the Sense of feeling, the universal Distresses of their Country, the utter Incapacity it now lies under of sustaining the heavy Burdens that are imposing upon it.

This I take to be the first, the

great Object of this Day's Debate! Consider well your Strength at home, before you entangle yourselves abroad; for if you proceed without a sufficient Degree of that, your Retreat will be certain and shameful, and may in the End prove dangerous. Without this first, this necessary Principle, whatever may be the Machinations, the visionary Schemes of Ministers, whatever Colourings they may heighten them with, to mislead our Imaginations, they will prove in the End for no other Purpose, but to precipitate this Nation, by empty captivating Sounds, into the private Views and Intrigues of some Men, so low perhaps in Reputation and Authority, as to be abandoned to the desperate Necessity of founding their ill posses'd precarious Power upon the Ruins of this Country.

Next to the Consideration of our inward domestick Strength, what foreign Assistances have we to justify this Measure? Are we sure of one positive active Ally in the World? Nay, are not we morally certain, that our nearest most natural Ally disavows this Proceeding, and refuses to co-operate with us? One need not be deep read in Politicks to understand, that when one State separates itself from another, to which it is naturally allied, it must be for this plain Reason, that the Interest is deserted which is in common to them both: And it is an invariable Rule in this Country, a Rule never to be departed from, that there can no Cause exist in which we ought to engage on the Continent, without the Aid and Assistance of that neighbouring State. This is the Test, the certain Mark, by which I shall judge that the Interest of this Country is not at present the Object in Pursuit.

Is any Man then wild enough to imagine that the Accession of fifteen Thousand Hanoverian Mercenaries will compensate for the Loss of this natural

natural Ally? No, but it is said that this indicates such a Firmness and Resolution within ourselves, that it will induce them to come in. Sir, if they had any real Proofs of our Firmness and Resolution, that the Interest of this Country was to be pursued, I dare say they would not long hesitate. But they look with a jealous Eye upon this Measure, they consider it as an Argument of your Weakness, because it is contrary to the Genius and Spirit of this Country, and may therefore lessen his Majesty in the Affections of his People.

They have for some Years past look'd upon a *British* Parliament as the corrupt Engine of Administration, to exhaust the Riches and impair the Strength of this Country. They have heard it talk loudly indeed of the House of *Austria*, when it was in your Power to have rais'd her to that State, in which she was properly to be consider'd as the Support of the Balance of *Europe*, if timid Neutralities had not interven'd, and our naval Strength had properly interpos'd to her Assistance.

They have lately look'd upon this Parliament, and with the Joy of a natural Ally they have done it, resenting your Injuries, bravely withstanding the Power, that you might restore the Authority of your Government, demanding constitutional Securities, appointing a Parliamentary Committee for Inquiry and Justice. Sir, They now see that Inquiry suppressed and Justice disappointed. In this Situation what Expectations can we form of their Accession to us; talking bigly indeed of vindicating foreign Rights, but so weak and impotent at home, as not to be able to recover our own Privileges?

But this Measure is said to be undertaken in consequence of the Advice of Parliament.—There has

been great Stress laid upon this.— It has been loudly proclaim'd from the Throne, echo'd back again from hence, and the whole Nation is to be amus'd with an Opinion, that upon this Measure, the Fate of the House of *Austria*, the Balance and Liberties of *Europe*, the Salvation of this Country depend.

A But was this fatal Measure the Recommendation of Parliament, or was it the Offspring of some bold enterprizing Minister, hatch'd in the Interval of Parliament, under the Wings of Prerogative; daring to presume upon the Corruption of this House as the necessary Means of his Administration? The Object indeed might be recommended, but if any wrong Measure is undertaken to attain it, that Measure surely should be dropt; for it is equally culpable to persue a good End by bad Measures, as it is a bad End by those that are honest.

B But as to the Address, I wish Gentlemen would a little consider the Occasion which produced it. Sir, it proceeded from the Warmth of Expectation, the Exultation of our Hearts, immediately after and with the same Breath that you established your Committee of Inquiry, and it is no forc'd Construction to say, that it carries this Testimony along with it, that national Securities and granting Supplies were reciprocal Terms.

C But, Sir, I must own for my Part, was the Occasion never so cogent, *Hanoverian* Auxiliaries are the last that I would vote into *English* Pay; not upon the Consideration only that we ought otherwise to expect their Assistance, and that we should rather make sure of others that might be engag'd against us, but from this melancholy Apprehension, that Administrations will for ever have Sagacity enough to find out such Pretenices, that we may find it difficult to get rid of them again.

D Q. q

Besides,

Besides, the Elector of Hanover, as Elector of Hanover, is an arbitrary Prince, his Electoral Army is the Instrument of that Power. As King of England, he is a restrain'd Monarch: And tho' I don't suspect his Majesty, and I dare say the Hearts A of the English Soldiery are as yet free and untainted, yet I fear, that too long an Intercourse may beget a dangerous Familiarity, and they may hereafter become a joint Instrument, under a less gracious Prince, to invade our Liberties.

His Majesty, if he was rightly inform'd, I dare say, would soon perceive the Danger of the Proposition which is now before you: But as he has every other Virtue, he has undoubtedly a most passionate Love for his native Country, a Passion, which a Man of any Sensation can hardly divest himself of; and, Sir, it is a Passion the more easily to be flatter'd because it arises from Virtue. I wish that those who have the Honour to be of his Councils, would imitate his royal Example, and show a Passion for their native Country too; that they would faithfully stand forth and say, that, as King of this Country, whatever Interests may interfere with it, this Country is to be his first, his principal Care; that in the Act of Settlement this is an Express Condition. But what sluggish Sensations, what foul Hearts must those Men have, who, instead of conducting his Majesty's right Principles, address themselves to his Passions, and misguide his Prejudices; making a voluntary Overture of the Rights and Privileges of their Country, to obtain Favour and secure themselves in Power; misconstraining that as a secondary Consideration, which in their own Hearts they know to be the first.

Sir, we have already lost many of those Benefits and Restrictions, which were obtain'd for us by the Revolution and the Act of Settlement. For God's Sake, let us proceed no farther.

But if we are thus to go on, and if, to procure the Grace and Favour of the Crown, this is to become the flattering Measure of every successive Administration—this Country is undone.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

There having been lately publish'd, LETTERS and NEGOTIATIONS of M. VAN HOEY, Ambassador from the States-General to the French Court; we shall select some of them for our Readers, as they relate to the present Posture of Affairs in Europe; tho' M. Van Hoey appears in them to be quite Frenchify'd.

C M. Van Hoey to M. Secretary Fagel.

SIR,

ON Tuesday last, I saw M. Amelot here, the King being not that Day at Versailles; and tho' his Excellency did not tell me directly, D that the Court of France had a Copy or at least an Extract of the Resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 19th of last Month, in Answer to the Propositions made by Lord Stair, I could however easily perceive that the Thing was so.

It appears to me on this Occasion then, that nothing is more desired here, than to promote whatever may strengthen and secure the Friendship between the two Nations: It had been and would still be very agreeable, if their High Mightinesses should think it fit to take away all Distrust, by shutting the Door to the Propositions made by the English for drawing the Republick into a War with this Crown. For as it is well known here, how great an Interest England has in carrying this Point in Order to facilitate her other Views, they are persuaded, she will put herself, (if I may be allowed the Expression) into a thousand different Postures

Postures and Figures, and neglect nothing in order at last to seduce the Republick, and induce it to give in to her Notions.

You know, Sir, that at this Place they apprehend that a Misunderstanding between the Republick and this Court is the properest Means for *England* to come at her Point, and that it is therefore impossible to be too careful on the one Side, or on the other, to avoid whatever may conduce thereto.

In the mean Time, the Resolution of their Hightinesses, is looked upon her both by the Publick and by the foreign Ministers, as a flat Negative; for this Reason, People think they cannot sufficiently commend the Wisdom of their High Mightinesses, in the Midst of so many Temptations, or bestow on them the Praises they deserve, for having so steadily embraced Peace, that most valuable Blessing, and that they continue to let their Subjects reap the agreeable Fruits thereof, while almost all *Europe* is ravaged and ruined by Armies, and the rest of it feels the Scourge of War tho' less severely.

A Person of Distinction, of great good Sense, and who has an extraordinary Kindness for the Republick, of whose Sentiments I have more than once thought proper to give an Account to their High Mightinesses, spoke to me some Days ago as to the forementioned Resolution, and told me, that he firmly believed that it was to no Purpose the attempting to engage the Republick in a War for the Support of the Balance, because the Balance with respect to the Republick, thro' the present Situation of Affairs, is mounted to its highest Period, at least, humanly speaking; for the two neighbouring Powers, most capable of giving Umbrage to the State, *viz. France* and *Prussia*, have an equal Interest in hindering the

Growth of each others Force. Besides, they would least of all permit this at the Expence of a State, which serves as a common Barrier between them both; from whence he concluded, that the Republick ought to lay the greatest Stress on the Friendship of two Powers, whose Interest obliged them to live in perfect Harmony with her. To which he added farther, that a good Intelligence between *France* and the Republick, was the sole Counterpoise that could preserve the Balance of free Navigation and of Commerce. But, answered I, what shall the Republick do in Case *France* and *Prussia* should agree to render themselves our Masters?

He answered me, first, by asking me another Question, What, said he, would the Republick do if *France* and the House of *Austria* should form such a Design? Secondly, He endeavoured to make me comprehend how impossible it was that ever such a Thing should come about, on Account of the Difference of the Religious profess'd by the Kings of *France* and *Prussia*; for both Potentates professing a Zeal for the Extention of their respective Faiths, this alone is sufficient to hinder them from entering into any close Engagements, and especially from concerting together such unnatural and pernicious Enterprizes.

*Paris, June 23, I am Yours, &c.*  
1741.

M. Van Hoey to M. Fagel.

SIR,

**W**E have Advice here of the embarking a second Transport of British Troops at *Ostend*, and that the *English* quicken their Preparations for sending still more.

You know, Sir, that at first we were of Opinion here, that this was done in Concert with the Republick, but as the Resolution of the

19th of last Month has effaced that Suspicion, it was believed this Embarkation would not have taken Place.

It is apprehended, that the Reasons that induced the *English* to persist in their Designs were,

1. In order to hinder the Queen of *Hungary* from making Peace, by giving her some real Assistance, in Hopes of engaging the Republick at last, because the Safety and Interest of the *English* demand that the War should still be kept on foot.

2. To have by Means of the War, in which they would involve the Republick, an Opportunity of hindering her from extending her Commerce, an Object that has been always the *Alpha* and *Omega* of their Policy.

3. In Case they should not be able, by this Embarkation, to engage the Republick in a War, they may at the worst make it a Pretence for laying hold of *Ostend* by Way of a Pledge.

4. In fine, because labouring to bring about a general War against *France*, is the best Way of making Court to the whole *English* Nation. For according to their Notions this is Magnanimity and the very Height of Heroism, with which the new Ministry have set out, and by talking loud of the before-mentioned Advantages, they easily gain the Hearts of the People, who pay their Taxes with the greatest Chearfulness.

The Report is loud that upon *Spain's* demanding from *France*, in the strongest and most precise Terms, 3 Body of Troops to join those she has sent in *Provence* and *Languedoc*, it has been agreed to grant her 14 Batalions; but I don't pretend to answer for the Truth of this.

It's believed that this Demand is founded on the powerful Assistance that *France* has given to the Emperor in order to support his Pretensions; whence it is concluded, that

she would not refuse so small a Thing to so near a Relation. Besides, it is apprehended, that the Reasons which have influenced *France* in taking this Step, are the continual Apprehensions she is under A that *Spain* should make a Peace with *England* to her Prejudice, and to that of Trade in general.

*Paris, June 18,*

1742.

I am, &c.

*Memoir of what was contained in a Relation of M. Van Hoey's, dated Nov. 5, 1742.*

WE have certain Advices from the *Hague*, that Lord Carteret has miscarried in all the Points of his Negotiation with their High Mightinesses.

C They are reduced to four Propositions:

1. To engage the Republick to join with *England* and her Allies in making War with *France*.

2. To put Garisons in all the strong Places in *Flanders* belonging D to the Queen of *Hungary*, that she may be able to withdraw her Troops, and employ them in the Field.

3. To lend 30,000 Men of the Troops of the Republick to the Queen of *Hungary*, which Troops are to be in the Pay of Great Britain.

E 4. A new Treaty of Commerce between *England* and the Republick, to the Advantage of the States.

To the first Proposition the States-General answer'd, That the War having now spread itself all over Europe, they would not intermeddle therewith to lengthen it, and render it more bloody, but would preserve their Characters as Mediators for the Common Good.

As to the second, That the Republick never keep Troops on Foot but for her just Defence, and for the Maintenance of the general Tranquillity.

To the third, That the Republick,

sick, since she was a Republick, had never made a Custom of lending or letting out her Troops to foreign Powers, but, on the contrary, had taken Troops into her own Pay when Occasion required it.

As to the fourth, That their High Mightinesses would be very glad to receive so sensible a Mark of the Friendship of *England*, as this would be, of establishing the Commerce of both Nations on a more equal Foot, and consequently less prejudicial to *Holland*: That besides she sincerely wished to knit faster the reciprocal Band of Amity between the two Nations, by all just and proper Methods; but that it was the inviolable Maxim of the Republick, not to make herself happy, but by making others happy; that she could not think of bettering her Situation on Condition to promote the War, and at the Expence of the publick Welfare of *Europe*.

M. Van Hoey to the States-General.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

I Am informed by the Envoy of *Poland*, that what has been reported for some Time past of a Body of *Saxons* entering into the Service of *England*, is without the least Foundation; and he told me, that there was not the smallest Reason to imagine, that if any such Negotiation had been set on Foot, it could be so suddenly hurried to a Conclusion.

A new and very great Augmentation of Troops which the King of *Prussia* has resolved on, in order to support some old Pretensions, makes still one of the principal Points on which all Conversation turns at present.

A Man of Sense, a Friend to the Republick, and whose Sentiments for that Reason I often take the Liberty to communicate to your High Mightinesses, conversing with me

upon this Subject, remark'd, that Ambition and a Desire of augmenting its Dominions, were always inseparable from a great Power, and that the Republick had experienced this Truth many Times, and from A different Quarters.

That Vigilance, Prudence, Justice, and the Love of Peace, steadily pursued by the Republick, were very efficacious Means for preventing the bad Consequences of this Evil, but that the Power of one of B their Neighbours was also a very great Security against any Abuse of great Power intended by another; so that the Interest of the Republick, far from lying in assisting one to crush the other, was in Fact and in Truth plac'd in the Preservation C of all.

From hence he drew this Conclusion, That it was a Thing absolutely contrary to the Good of the State, to see *France* and the House of *Austria* exhausting each other excessively by the present War; and D that this was one strong Reason why the State should undertake with Zeal and Affection a Work so salutary for all Nations in general, and so glorious for ours in particular, as that of bringing about a Pacification in *Europe* would be.

This worthy Man finished his Discourse by telling me, that his Policy was not of a Piece with that of the Astrologer, who while he pretended to discover future Events by gazing at the Stars, saw so little what was at his Foot as to fall into a Pit; that he did not believe it was true Wisdom to sacrifice a real Good, as Peace is, to the chimerical Fear of certain Dangers, which we think we see afar off; but preserving so precious a Blessing for the present, we ought to be as careful as possible to secure its Duration by our wise and prudent Conduct.

A Person who is able to speak of these Things, from perfect Knowledge

ledge of their Causes, informed me, that a certain pretended Zealot had thrown the City of Geneva into a prodigious Fright, by sending three Dispatches on the Heels of each other, with a View to persuade the Inhabitants, that there was a Design formed here to put that City into the Hands of the King of Sardinia, in order, by so doing, to engage him to change his Side, but at last the People were pacified by offering two or three Reflexions to their Consideration.

In the first Place, they were shewn, by little and little, that the Execution of such a Design was absolutely impossible, as well on Account of the proper Forces of the Republick, as from the quick and efficacious Succours they might receive from the Swiss Cantons.

They were next shewn how improbable a Thing it was, that this Crown, which always made it so much a Point to preserve the Republick of Geneva, of which, on many Occasions, and some very late ones, it had given the most shining Proofs, that this Crown, said he, should in the present Conjunction conspire its Ruin, and thereby draw upon itself so many new Enemies.

Paris, Dec. 10,

I am, &c.

1742.

[More in our next]

*Extract of a Letter from Northampton, dated May 30, giving a particular Account of the Surrender and Taking of the Highlanders. (See p. 256)*

**O**N Thursday the 19th Inst. about Five in the Evening, Advice was brought to Gen. Blakeney in this Town, that five of the Highland Deserters had been at the Bull-Head in Eakley Lane; on which it was conceived, that the whole Body of them were in the Woods thereabouts: Whereupon Capt. Ball, of Gen. Wade's Regiment of Horse, was requested by Gen. Blakeney (as be-

ing well aquainted with those Woods and Forests) to make search after them; which being done, and nothing farther heard of them, he returned to the General, when it was the received Opinion, that the Body A of Deserters might have pass'd in the Night the other Road for Wellingborough, Peterborough, or Stamford; on which Capt. Ball had Orders to set out immediately for Huntingdon to march with all Expedition the Squadron of Horse that then lay B there, towards Stamford; and if he should light upon them, to attack them in what Place soever they were.

At Stilton Capt. Ball receiv'd an Express from the General, that the Deserters had about Three in the Afternoon on Friday, crossed Ithingborough Bridge, near Wellingborough, and therefore he must immediately follow the General towards Kettering and Rockingham. About Four the next Morning, as Capt. Ball was marching by Lady-Wood, near Brigstock, some of the Highlanders in the Woods observ'd his Troops, undiscover'd to the Captain, on which they kept close within Cover which prevented the Rout (as they had Guides with them) of their intended March between Uppingham and Hallaton, the direct Cross Road C into Nottinghamshire.

At Capt. Ball's Arrival in Uppingham, he dispatched, about Eight on Sunday Morning, a Keeper of Lord Gainsborough's, who most perfectly knew the Woods and Forests, if possible, to trace and find out the Lodging

F of the Deserters, and about Twelve he returned with Word that they lay in Lady-Wood aforesaid; on which Capt. Ball's Squadron mounted (first sending an Express to the General at Stamford for further Orders) and directed Capt. Wade to march towards Dean-Thorpe about two Miles Distance, to another Part of the Woods, whilst Capt. Ball went into the Wood with Quar-

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ter-Master *Car*, with Intent of prevailing with them to surrender, but it prov'd to little Purpose; and before any Express could be received back from the General, Orders came for Capt. *Ball* to march his Forces as near the Deserters as convenient; A and about Seven at Night the General with one Squadron of *Churchill's* Dragoons and one of *Wade's* Horse joined Capt. *Ball* near *Bennifield*, add about Nine all drew up in Order near the Wood where the Highlanders lay. Soon after some of the Heads of them sent Word to the General, that Capt. *Ball* (whom before they had some Conversation with) might come into the Woods to them with the Conditions they were to expect on their Surrender, which being only to lay down their Arms and submit themselves Prisoners, they, one and all, absolutely refused this Submission, and demanded that they might every Man have their Arms, and under the General's Hand a free Pardon, or they would be cut to Pieces before they'd submit. Upon this Capt. *Ball* being willing to observe in what Manner they had encamped themselves, desired he might be conducted to their whole Body, in order to treat with them all together. On his Admit-  
tance, he found them drawn up with a very thick Wood on the Rear, a large Ditch about four or five Feet high, with a Forest Hedge thereon, in Manner near as could be like an Half Moon; before them was a small Path about four Feet wide, with a strong and thick Wood F behind that; on each End of the Half Moon they had planted 20 Men to secure the Path, and in the Body about 70; the rest were to guard the high Gate that led to the Path. When the Captain had view'd the Situation they were in, he told them 'twas not in his Power to grant them their Conditions, but would acquaint the General there-

with; which being done, Capt. *Ball* was order'd back to them, and finding some of 'em inclinable to surrender, he encouraged them, and would have talk'd with others separately; but four of them in a most resolute Manner, presented their Firelocks at him, and swore that if he offered to talk or treat with any more of their Company separately, they would shoot him immediately. On which Capt. *Ball* deliver'd the General's Conditions on their Surrender, viz. That if they would peaceably lay down their Arms, and submit themselves Prisoners, he assured them the most favourable Report should be made of them to the Lords Justices: But on their protesting again, that they would be cut to Pieces before they'd capitulate on other Conditions than before they had demanded, of their Arms and a free Pardon for all, Capt. *Ball* told them, that as yet he was their Friend, and would do all in his Power to serve them; but if they continued obstinate an Hour longer (as they were entirely surrounded by the King's Forces) every Man of 'em would be cut to Pieces, and he assured them that for his Part he would positively grant Quarter to none, and demanded that two of their Company might be ordered to conduct him out of the Wood; which being granted, and the Captain finding by the Discourse he had with the Conductors, that they (being Brothers) were inclinable to surrender, he absolutely promised them both a free Pardon; and taking one of them with him, dismiss'd the other back with his Arms, to desire and try whether fair Words, &c. would prevail with the rest. He very soon returned with 13 more, and the Guard at the Gate soon G complied with the Captain's Request and Intreaties. After the Captain had marched these a little Way from the Wood, he dispatch'd one of them

to the main Body to inform them how many of their Fellows had submitted, and in about Half an Hour 17 more came and surrender'd; all which were immediately march'd with their Arms (the Powder being blown out of each Man's Pan) by Capt. Ball to the General, where they laid down their Arms: When returning again to the Wood, the whole Body (being 98 in Number, the rest being scatter'd about the Country) submitted to the General's Conditions, and being directly put under the Care and Charge of Capt. Ball, (who commanded Gen. Wade's Regiment) they were about Two on Monday Morning convey'd to Oundle, and march'd to Kettering, and on Tuesday about Noon to this Town, where they rested two Nights, and were by Capt. Ball escorted for London on Thursday Morning, in order to be secured in the Tower, till the Pleasure of the Lords Justices is known on this Affair.

N. B. They had secured themselves (as they wanted not for Money) with Bread, Bear and Bacon for at least a Week, and had about 14 Charges of Ammunition a-piece.

To this Account we shall add the following Letters.

*A Copy of a Letter sent by Major John E Creed, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, to his Grace the Duke of Montagu, one of the Lords of the Regency, from a Conference with the Scotch Highland Deserters, then lying in Lady-Wood, about four Miles distant from Oundle, wherein the Major had used earnest Entreaties with them to surrender, and return to their Duty.*

*My Lord Duke,*

I Did myself the Honour this Morning to write to your Grace, and since that, I have seen some of the Gentlemen Highlanders. I propos'd to them to lay down their

Arms, and to depend on the King's Mercy and Clemency, and did assure them that your Grace would stand their Friend as much as possible. They acknowledged that they had forfeited their Lives according A to the Laws of the Land, and therefore were not willing to lay down their Arms without being assur'd of a Pardon, and in that Case they will be willing to return to their Regiment again, and promise Fidelity for the future. And in this Case B they desire, that one of their Officers may be sent down for them, with a Route to march by, otherwise they cannot be provided for upon the Road. I beg your Grace will answer me by the first Post, because I suppose they will continue C in the Neighbourhood till they have an Answer. They insist it may be a sufficient Pardon sign'd by the Regency and Secretary of War. I beg your Grace will excuse my not writing this Letter myself, because it is in the Field, in the Presence of D the Highlanders.

Sunday Morning, I am your Grace's  
5 o'Clock, May Most Obedient,  
22, 1743. Humble Servt,  
JOHN CREED.

*A Copy of a Letter sent by Major Creed to Major Otway.*

*SIR,*

I Have been talking with the Highlanders, and have just now wrote to the Duke of Montagu to let him know they are willing to return to their Regiment, provided they F be pardon'd. Wherefore I desire you will not commit any Acts of Hostility, till I have an Answer to that Letter, which I hope will be by the first Post. They are brave bold sort of People, and are resolved not to submit till their Pardon comes down. I shall be glad to see you at Oundle; and am, Sir,  
*Lady Wood, Your Humble Servt,*  
May 22, 1743. JOHN CREED.

*Copy of a Letter from one of the Scotch Highland Deserters to Major John Creed, before the coming up of his Majesty's Troops, under the Command of Gen. Blakeney.*

Honoured Sir,  
UST now came here a Captain belonging to Gen. Blakeney's Regiment, and propos'd to us to surrender to him, without Rec'd to your Honour's Letter to the Duke of Montagu, which we refused to do, wherefore he is gone for his Squadron, and is immediate- to fall upon us. So if you think that they can be kept off till the Return of your Letter, you'll please to consider it without Loss of Time. I am,

May 22, 1743. Honour'd Sir,  
Your Honour's  
Most Humble Servant.

*Copy of a Letter from Major John Creed, in Answer to the above from the Highlanders, before the Arrival of which Answer, they obstinately persisted in their Resolution to die to a Man, rather than they would surrender, and had accordingly placed themselves in a Posture of Defence, prepar'd to withstand any Attack which might be offer'd.*

I Do not know what Orders the King's Troops may have had since I saw you. You see now what Situation you are in. I think it proper you should surrender yourselves, and return to your Duty. As I have already intended to do you the best Service I could, by applying to the Duke of Montagu in your Behalf, in case you surrender'd, I will still continue to do so, if you think to surrender. I will see you To-morrow Morning early, if you desire it, which is all I can say till I have an Answer from the Duke of Montagu.

May 22, 1743. JOHN CREED  
On Saturday, May 21, Major Creed having learn'd that his Majesty's Troops had pass'd the Highlanders, then posted in *Lady Wood*, dispatch'd the Constable of *Oundle*, to give Information to the Commanding Officer of their Situation, and as the Troops were in Motion, order'd him to proceed till he came up with them, which he did, at *Uppingham* in the County of *Rutland*. (See more in the Occurrences.) We shall only add here, that the Causes of their Discontent were variously reported, some saying it was because they were abridg'd of their Pay, others that they were told they were only to come up to be review'd by his Majesty, and were disappointed when they found they were to be sent abroad; and others alledging other Reasons.

*Universal Spectator*, June 4. N° 763.

Mr. Spec.

YOU may be surpriz'd when I acquaint you, that I, myself I, *Noisy Nonsense* of

this Metropolis, have taken it into my Head that I can, as well as my Cousin German, *Common Sense*, compose an Essay, and I have chose to send you the first, which is on myself.

Let my Enemies say what they will to my Disparagement, yet it cannot be deny'd that I am of the Family of the *Senses*, tho' my great Relations, like other great Folk in the World, will not own any Kindred whose Name the World has maliciously sported with.

The *Senses* of Oxford and Cambridge entirely disclaim me. The *Fine Senses* of St. James's have shook their Heads at me whenever they saw me come into the Drawing-Room. The *Good Senses* laugh at me every

B where. The *Solid Senses*, who ate all in some Branch of Commerce, meet me every Day upon *Change*, or at *Tom's*, and they turn their Backs upon me. *Common Sense* has wrote against and libell'd me. The *Tolerable Senses* will indeed hearken to me; but then they go afterwards to their Cousin *Good Sense*, to know whether they may believe one Word I say. However I am even with them all; and tho'

C I am but a Bastard of *Sense*, yet, like other Bastards, I have found Fortune kind to me; as the Sequel to this Family History will prove.—I cannot resist one Part of a Secret as to my Genealogy: I once consulted the Heralds' Office.—King — (I don't know who) said I was of old *British* Progeny, and descended from *Hercules Nonsense* ap ap ap ap, &c. *Jovis Hercules*, who made a great Noise in the World, and left two great Pillars to perpetuate his Name. But then *Norroy* added, my Pedigree was *French*, and he could prove it. *Rouge Dragon* pull'd me by the Sleeve, and, I suppose, in Deference of the two Kings, whisper'd me I was born in the Country of *Hubbababoo*, and educated under the indulgent Care of a Company of *Strolling Players*.

E All proving so much of my Parentage, I was afraid they would allow me none, therefore withdrew, and thinking them of some Kindred to me from their Likeness, I took, therefore, for my Arms, that of the College.

Now, Sir, consider me as acting in Life in my proper Character: No one appears more gay, more solemn, more learned, more polite, more religious, more enthusiastick, more any Thing—than *Noisy Nonsense*; for I must inform you I am a Kind of *Proteus*, and change occasionally to any Shape.—Take a Scene of my Metamorphosis.

G They who are acquainted with the *Beau Monde*, must know, that in a Summer Evening the *Mall* is the Resort of the chief *Esprits* in Town: T'other Evening three or four Ladies, Arm in Arm, see-sawing, laughing, talking, had a pretty Fellow with them, who laughs at all they say, whispers to the next, which runs like *Wildfire* to the last, then,

then, with a Horse-laugh, up go the Fans, and the *Tee Hee* runs back to the lucky Rogue of a Wit, who found out that Mrs. Modeleski was walking soberly with her Husband by the Side of the *Mall*.

I am inform'd, that in a full *Mall*, many Gentlemen and Ladies, who have walk'd on the Side of it, of good Understanding, have been secretly desirous to know how People who wore Stars and Garters convers'd with Women of Quality, as they expected an elegant Conversation from so refin'd Characters.

—Ha, ha, ha! You must know, Mr. Spec, I was once (with Star shining on my Breast, Sir.) *tete a tête* engag'd with four very witty Women of Quality. I expected to be hard set, and so I was. Lady Syllabub repeated an *Epigram*, which was given her that Afternoon, on her *Parrot's* being sick; she repeated it thus:

While *Gratia* view'd her beauteous *Polly* dead,  
And o'er the fleeting colours hung her head,  
*Gay Damon* enter'd; to the fair he tripp'd,  
Sigh'd to her sigh, and (if you'd trust him)  
wept.

Then debonair, he cry'd—‘ ah, madam, why?  
• Why for one mortal bird is form'd one sigh?  
• Consider this, and this all care removes,  
• That you in th' *beav'ns* have a *pair of doves*.’  
*Gratia*, with smiling aspect, rear'd her head,  
And *Damon*, with a courtly bow, thus said:  
• Pardon th' encounter, ma'am, has pass'd  
between us,  
For 'faith I thought I talking was to *Venus*.

As soon as it was repeated, my Opinion was ask'd as to the Turn of it. I unfortunately said it was damn'd stupid: All the Women then were at me to give my Criticism. I ask'd what the Devil the Pair of Doves were introduc'd for? and that it would have been better if Mr. *Damon* had brought a Pair in his Handkerchief, and not made a Present of what the Lady can never get. Here I thought I had clinch'd the Whole; but Lady *Couplet* cry'd, You *Tramontane*, not to allow the Compliment paid to Lady Syllabub, by making her the Goddess of Beauty! I burst out a laughing, stepp'd up to Lady Syllabub, and, with a satirick Grin, ask'd whether she had order'd her Coachman and her Doves to the Stable-Yard, against she had done walking. Then I burst out into a loud Laugh, which introduced their Laugh, and, 'faith, I pass'd for a *Man of Wit*: You now know that I myself was of the Party that sneer'd Mrs. *Modeleski*, and said such good Things as a *Man of Quality*. This is a Specimen of me in High-Life Conversation. Some other Anecdotes of my Adventures will be the Subject of another Letter; for in this I don't think I have sufficiently answer'd the Character of

NOISY NONSENSE,

*Old England*, June 4. N°. 18.

Of our SPANISH WAR, and the GERMAN WAR.

WHEN a due Concern for our blest Honour, wounded almost to the Heart, by the repeated Insults of Spain, was so earnestly recommended in Parliament, by those who have since made a Sale of their Interest in the People, it was usual for the then Minister and his Implements to acknowledge, that our Injuries were indeed great, that a signal Vengeance was alike reasonable and desirable, that our Enemy was not able to face us, either by Sea or Land, &c. But then they insinuated, at the same Time, that *France* and *Spain* were so closely united, that we could not attack the one, without drawing upon ourselves the Indignation of the other.

Now, it is well known, that this single Consideration delay'd the Rupture for some Years: But at length, so sore we became with repeated Hurts, and so exasperated with the Smart, that the War was insisted upon, and declared by the Voice of the whole Nation, at whatever Risque; and, tho' *France* sent a Fleet to the *West-Indies*, as if to the Assistance of her dear Ally, we had the Pleasure to see it return inglorious, without daring to become a Party in the Quarrel.

We had here therefore Demonstration, that either those Ministers, who had hitherto directed our Affairs, were very ignorant of the Views, Designs and Policies of *France*, or that they wilfully misrepresented them, in order to cover their own; which we know would ill bear the Light, as being only calculated to exhaust and beggar the Nation, and amuse it with an annual Catalogue of nominal Services, instead of real.

But if the pacifick Voyage of *D'Antin* to and from the *West-Indies* did not plainly enough evince, that we had not so much Reason to stand in Awe of *France*, as had been artfully suggested from Time to Time; if any Remains of our former Terrors still hung over us; if those who, when out of Power, were for a War in Defiance of *France*, partook of the *French* Panick when in, and, therefore would not carry Things to Extremities with the *Spaniards*, for fear of having two Enemies to deal with instead of one; surely, when they saw the Power they dreaded, leaving *Spain* to shift for itself, fixing its whole Attention upon *Germany*, and neglecting every other Consideration, to pursue the Ruin of the House of *Austria* only, they must be fully convinc'd that all Difficulties were remov'd, that not a Shadow of Danger from that Quarter remain'd, that *Spain* lay open to our Vengeance, and that we might compel that haughty Court to do us Justice, almost when and how we pleas'd,

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'Tis true, we had miscarry'd in our Designs in the *West-Indies*; but then, by many unoward Circumstances, we were almost authoriz'd to suspect that our late M—rs thought of nothing less than of rendering War glorious, which they had so obstinately opposed, and which had never been declar'd at all, if it could have been safely prevented.

Besides, we were neither sick of our Enterprise, nor disabled by our Losses. From new M—rs it was likewise reasonable to expect new Counsels, and yet more so, that those who had clamour'd loudest to set the said Enterprise on Foot, should now, when at the Helm themselves, have study'd nothing so much as to render it successful, as at once a Debt to their own Honour, and the publick Good.

*Spain*, however, upon what Grounds I will not venture to say, was so much of a different Opinion, that she treated all she had to apprehend from us, as a Trifle scarce worth her Concern or Notice, and pursued her ambitious Designs upon *Italy* with more Ardour than ever, by sending thither her best Troops, at a vast Expence; careleſs and ſcarleſs of any Danger which might visit her at home, and render it necessary to recal those Invaders of foreign Kingdoms to defend their own.

And yet we were then as well as now Masters of the Sea, and had above 20,000 of our own Standing Army to spare for foreign Service, and were able to hire twice as many more, could have commanded what Transports we pleas'd, and were in Want of no one Requisite, either to annoy the Enemy abroad, or preſerve ourelfes in Security at home.

But, instead of making the proper use of this golden Opportunity, instead of acting ſo as to oblige the *Spaniards* to think rather of defending the Dominions they already possessed, than of making new Acquisitions, according to the plain, honest Dictate of common ſenſe, our Politicks took a quite diſſerent Turn: The Interest of *Germany* was underſtood to be of more Conſequence to us than our own: Thither we ſend our Legions; thither we ſend all the Money we can ſqueeze, by all Manner of Ways and Means, even the *worſt*, out of the People: So far from being any longer afraid of *France*, we do our utmoſt to provoke her; we call in Aid and Aſſiſtance on every Side; we court every mercenary Prince in *Europe* to enter into our Pay; we ſtation a mighty Fleet in the *Mediterranean* to bully *Naples*, and cover the rest of *Italy*, and all this while leave our Commerce a Prey to a piratical Enemy, our Loſſes unrecompensed, our Injuries unavenged, G and our Honour unretrieved.

But to paſs over our own Quarrel, as our M—rs have done before; let us follow our Army into *Germany*; and there, by way

of Prologue to the Farce, we find the following Declaration made to the Emperor by the Earl of *Stair*:

'That the *English* Troops march into the Empire with no other View but to procure the Means of restoring Peace to it: That his *Britannick* Majesty in appointing him Commander of them, had ſtrictly charg'd him to avoid every Thing that might in the leaſt ſtrike at the Dignity of the Head of the Empire; and therefore, that the Emperor might be perſuaded that the March of those Troops would be ſo order'd, that they ſhould not diſturb his Imperial Majesty's Resiſtence at *Francfort*.' (See p. 259.)

Now *England* acts, or pretends to act, as Auxiliary to the Queen of *Hungary*, in Conſequence of the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*. The preſent Emperor, then Elector of *Bavaria*, is the Aggressor, and invades the Dominions ſo guaranty'd: Is not *England* therefore authoris'd, nay obliged, to act againſt the Emperor? Hath *England* any Managements for the Head of the Empire? Certainly not. It follows then neceſſarily, that it is only the Elector of *Hanover* (who, as a Vaffal of the Emperor's, dares not act againſt him) hath given theſe Assurances for the King of *England*.

The *French*, as Auxiliaries to the Emperor, attack the Queen of *Hungary* without Reserve: But *England*, as Auxiliary to the Queen of *Hungary*, muſt not attack the Emperor, tho' no Pretence whatever can be ſtarted to juſtify ſuch a Forbearance.

But, it may be ſaid, we ſhall attack the *French*. That indeed is a notable Advantage. *Hanover* gives us Leave to engage with the Power of *France*, and draw that formidabie Enemy upon us, having first provided for her own Security; but will not permit us to attack a weak Elector, when vested with the Imperial Dignity, and arm'd with the Power of the *Ban*.

Are Auxiliaries then only to engage with Auxiliaries? *France* doth not think or act ſo, but attacks the Principal of its Ally: *England* however muſt not be indulg'd in that Privilege, and muſt respect the *Ban* of the Empire, tho' it may engage with the whole Strength of *France*.

This Event, therefore, moſt effectually juſtifies the Oppoſition made, laſt Session, to the taking the *Hanover* Troops into the Pay of *Great Britain*; and veriſies the Predictions then made, That they neither would nor daud to act againſt the Emperor. The *Hefſians* franklly declar'd as much, and were thereupon left in *Flanders*, when our Army began their March towards the *Rhine*; and while it was neceſſary for Parliament Views to carry on the Farce of carrying on the War. But now that the Mask is thrown off, and that the *British* General, by Order of

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the King his Master, hath declared to the Emperor, that the British Army is not to give any Disturbance to the Head of the Empire, the *Hessians*, it appears, have ventur'd to take the same Route; the Destination and Use of the Army, by the happy Expedient of this Declaration, having been rendered absolutely consistent with their Duty and Engagements, as Fellow-Vassals of the Emperor.

Upon the whole, therefore, however natural or reasonable it may be for us to rejoice at any Misfortune that may befall the *French*, in their present wicked Scheme of making the *Germans* destroy each other, or at any Advantage arising to the persecuted Queen of *Hungary*, we ought not to countenance a Scheme that hath apparently no one British Consideration to support it.

*Universal Spectator*, June 11. N° 766.

*Ecce! iterum Crispinus!*

*Mr. Spec.*

I Look upon it as an Instance of your Wisdom, at least your Sagacity, to do as your Betters do, and pay some Deference to *Nonsense*, wherever, or however, distinguish'd; as you did by inserting my Letter of last Week. (See p. 293.)

As a *Gallant* and *Petit Maitre* you have had my Character; and all the modern *Petit Maitres* are only humble *Derivatives* of me. My old Friend, Mr. *N—b*, of *Bath*, can distinguish one of my Imitators in five Minutes, after he enters the *Pump Room*; and I assure you, in Respect to my former goodly Offices, they are receiv'd with great Protestations of Joy for their Arrival.

In the Winter Seasoa the Town Avocations and Parliamentary Business, &c. fling me into other publick Scenes: The Theatrical being the first and chief, view my *Protean* Humour thro' several of them. When I am for the Side-Boxes, I always join a Party of the *Merry-Grigs*.—The *Merry-Grigs*, you must know, are those witty Ladies, who follow *Martial's* Rule:

*Ride, si sapit, Puella, ride.*

Laugh, if you are wise, Girl, laugh.

You must not think we laugh at the Wit or Humour of the Play: No, no, 'tis at our own. Lady *Jenny Giggle*, Miss *Hawhaw*, and grave Mrs. *Titter*, are all fond of me; for I have whisper'd such Things so elegantly loud, that the Actors have stood still, and the whole Pit turn'd and look'd at us: What then? I stood it bluff, and, like a true Hero, brought my Ladies off with Honour. Sometimes I and two or three of my Children, dress'd with Cockades, enter the Boxes as if we were entering a Breach by Storm; *Vi &*

*Armis* we take Possession; for what Body-keeper can withstand the Terror of a Cockade? Another Taste I introduced, of coming among Persons of Quality and Fashion like *Stage Coachmen*, *Huntsmen*, *Grooms*, and like such talk'd and acted, to shew the Distinguishment of our Genius from theirs; for

A while they were attentive to one of the fine Scenes in the Play, we were settling a *Hunting*, or where we should kill the Evening. In the Pit, the first Night of any new Piece, I am in the Middle of it; it is I who begin the knocking with Canes, which is the Cue for *Catecalls*. It was I who first call'd out to the Band of Musick to play the *Black Joke*, and never desisted till I made them come and play it. I have made the best Actor on the Stage tremble, and the most favourite Actress out with *Muckender*, and fall a crying. Authors on Authors have I damn'd; in that, I am always mischievous in a Playhouse, except I am *tete a tête* with the Manager; but I have in a great Measure drop'd their Acquaintance, ever since *Pantomimes* have been out of Fashion.

C From the *Theatres* where shall I turn?—Umph!—To a Place where as much *Fare*, as much *Ridicule*, as much *Tragedy*, and as much *Nonsense* are to be found. *Westminster-Hall* affords me various Opportunities to signalize my great Genius; for, Sir, I do not confine it to one Court; No, every Term I run thro' them all.—In the *K—'s B—b* I am the oftnest to be heard; where low, meek, whispering, blushing *Merit*, makes the most contemptible Figure against me that can be imagin'd: I have particular Privileges, for I plead both within and without the Bar: Sometimes I am a little chattering, confident, negligent, ignorant *Serviens ad Legem*, a *Serjeant at Law*.—The Volubility with which the Rotundity of my Periods periodically flow, all redundantly copious, more than abundantly coercive to evince the Ratiocination; these, together with, *Under Favour*, my Lord, —*My Lord, with Submission*—We may leave it to the Court.—These, believe me, Mr. *Stonecastle*, have made me and many more great *Orators*.—I some Years ago got great Practice by wearing a greater Wig than

F any of my Brethren; and from being famous for my *Peruke*, I was so from my Practice.—In *Chancery* I am more solemn, at the *Exchequer* most quarrelsome, and at the *Common Pleas* most sleepy.—'Tis fine dozing under a *Coff*, while Brother *W—* is searching out some Quirk of *Law*, on which, perhaps, only an Estate of 300*l. per Annum* depends; for he never will leave it till he has settled *Justice*.

*Doctors Commons* has lately been my Residence; my Affairs there began to be but indifferent:—We had but one *Duchess* *Divorce* to keep us in Spirits; but since our Men of War brought in rich *Prizes*, and we had

and the Condemnation of them, and have taken a Breathing, and a Fee or two there, I assure you the Captains of Men of War are very sensible Men, and they say we are so: We condemn the Ships, and they touch like Princes.

You have seen me now in what is call'd the *Long Robe*; but I have also been impudent enough to put on a *Canonical one*—Pardon me, Right R-v—d and R-v—d Gentlemen, who are of the Family of the *Fine Senses*, who act with the greatest Propriety of Reason, the most decent Habit of Elocution, and Learning without Pedantry, if I have surpass'd ye in common Fame and Applause. But Fact is Fact.

The first Maxim which I allow and follow in ecclesiastick Eloquence, is *Vociferation*; therefore to have *Stentorian Lungs*, is of more Edification than to be able to form the best compos'd Discourse. What Numbers have I, in the Form and Name of different Men, drawn together?—But *Vociferation* is not a mere extensive Exercise of the Tongue: There are Rules for its Modulation; as, sometimes you must fall from a *Roar*, down, down at once, to an expiring *spiritualizing Sigh*.—It is sufficient to prove my Power, that I plan'd *John W-f-y's Scheme*, that neither he nor *Charles* could execute it, till I taught a docile Youth, made him my *Pupil*, and call'd him *George Wb-fi-d*.

#### NOISY NONSENSE.

Old England, June 11. N<sup>o</sup> 19.

*Our Conduct with regard to the War in Germany, the Pragmatick Sanction, Balance of Power, &c.*

Mr. Broadbottom,

THE late Ministry suffer'd the House of *Austria* to be very much reduced, and this took Care not to step in to the Relief of the Queen of *Hungary* till her Affairs were in so desperate a State, that nothing less than this Nation stakes its all could help her. It is true, her Undoing was too far gone, during the late A—n; but it is very plain that if the present had had any other View, in all their Pretences to serve her, than keeping themselves in Power, by furnishing a plausible Pretext for keeping up a large Army for the Service of a certain E—, they might have put a quick and speedy End to all the Troubles of *Germany*, by destroying *Mailebois*'s Army, which lay within one Day's March betwixt our Forces, and those of *Hanover* and of the Queen of *Hungary*, all together forming an Army much superior to his; or had they even prevented his March, the Peace of *Germany* might have been settled then upon much more advantageous Terms than it is possible for the most languine Expectations

to form now. But they acted like the Mountebank who, in one Week, pours scalding Lead upon his Breast, that he may have an Opportunity of displaying his Skill to the People, by shewing how perfectly well he is cured by the next; the Disorder was suffered to encrease, the Breach to grow wider, and the Miseries of *Germany* to thicken, that our political Empiricks may have the Honour of the Cure and Recovery.

But what Success have they hitherto had in their Prescriptions? Tho' their Fees last Year amounted to ten Millions, and this Year to more, what have they done to relieve this Country in her present bleeding, languishing Condition? Are not the *Spaniards* suffer'd, notwithstanding our naval Armaments, to carry on a piratical War in Sight of our own Coasts? Have they not invaded our Plantations, which were so destitute of Defence, that they were preserv'd by next to a Miracle? Is it not plain by the Defeat of the most vigorous Attempts to distress the Enemy in *America*, that all our Schemes have been betray'd, notwithstanding the boasted Secrecy with which they were concerted? Has not Insolence in Office been screen'd, Corruption in the S— vindicated, Treachery in the Field pardon'd, and Prostitution in the Church rewarded? Has our Honour been consulted in protecting one Friend, or our Interest in making one Treaty? Notwithstanding the powerful Fleet we had upon the Coast of *Spain*, has not all

D *Italy* been alarm'd with her Invasions, and have not her Arms wrested from the King of *Sardinia* our Ally the *Duchy of Savoy*, which brought him in a Revenue of 2,400,000 Livres a Year? Was not the Queen of *Hungary*, under our Mediation, strip'd of the *Duchy of Silesia* and the *County of Glatz*, worth 500,000. a Year, and the best Dominion belonging to the House of *Austria*? Was this consistent with our Engagements as Guarantees of the Pragmatick Sanction, and the Indivisibility of the Dominions belonging to the House of *Austria*? Was it agreeable to certain Speeches from a Place that ought to be sacred to Truth; or to the Resolutions of Parliament? This last was a Step no Minister who understood the Interests of *Europe*, at that Time, ever would have advis'd; the Queen of *Hungary* had just beat the Claimant in a Manner out of his Pretensions; his Army was ruin'd, and he knew that he was betray'd by the *French*. Is it then to be supposed that the Court of *Vienna* would have consented to the cutting off her right Hand in favour of an Adversary in such Circumstances, had it not been for a Mediation too powerful to be resisted? But after this notorious Breach of the Pragmatick Sanction, we went on to preserve it; we risqu'd our All to save her Remains; in which tho' we are successful, yet the End of the Pragmatick Sanction

Sanction is defeated, by her being deprived of so valuable a Part of her Dominions, and by the immoderate Expence she has been at of Blood and Treasure to preserve the rest. Can any Man imagine that, supposing the Queen of Hungary now set down in quiet Possession of her remaining Dominions, her Power would be a Counterpoise to that of the House of Bourbon, which was the great End of our Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction? Will not the Court of France, will not the Emperor do all they can to prevent her acquiring any Accessions of Strength? And will not the King of Prussia be extremely jealous lest it should ever be in her Power to call him to an Account for his Possession of Silesia? What then are we now a doing? We are doing what is not a Shilling Difference to Great Britain, as an Island, whether it is done or not done. But to proceed in the Review of our most virtuous A——n.

We are told that we have made two defensive Alliances, the one with Russia and the other with Prussia; as I have seen neither, so all I can say of them is, that I hope they are good ones: Treaties of Commerce with either of those Powers may be extremely proper; and I don't doubt but care has been taken in these defensive Alliances to engage her Russian and his Prussian Majesties to send large Armies of Horse and Foot to defend Gibraltar and Portmabon, and our Plantations in America, which are the only Places that I know of belonging to Great Britain that are liable to be attack'd.

We are farther told that the Dutch are come into our Measures. But how? They have voted that 20,000 Men should march. But whither? Into the Austrian Netherlands. What are they to do there? Why to relieve the Garrisons, that the Austrian Troops may march to the Assistance of their Sovereign. But it is notorious there are not now 5000 Men in Garrison there, so that 15,000 of the 20,000 must be idle, if they march no farther.

This Circumstance, were there no other Proof, is sufficient to demonstrate how ridiculous our Panick, whether real or pretended, is, with regard to the Power of France. Our refined Politicks led us to advise her Hungarian Majesty to evacuate all the Austrian Netherlands to a few of its Garrisons, for then to be sure the Dutch will reinforce them, because they will be afraid lest France should seize them. But the Dutch seem to have beheld this Step without Jealousy, and France without Ambition. The one made no Motions to attack, nor the other to defend.

Our Forces have for a considerable Time G——f'd the French, and the French us. What has been the Consequence? No Battle; tho' every Gazette and every Mail has been full of the dismal Condition of their Army, and the

fine Order of ours. When this Inactivity is urged, as an Argument of our ridiculous Conduct, one's Mouth is straight shut with — *Why will you attack the French? you are not at War with the French.* If it is said, *Then you have gone too far, and you have no Business there;* the Reply is, *'What, will you let the French pass, and lose this favourable Opportunity of destroying them.'*

In short, Mr. Broadbottom, I, who am no Politician, but a Well-wisher to my Country, think our Conduct in every one Respect that can deserve the publick Censure, infinitely exceeds that of the last A——n; but where the Tragical Farce will end, surpasses the Prescience of

B

Your most obedient Servant,  
SPARTACUS.

Common Sense, June 18. N° 331.

*The Lust of Power in Princes, and the Practices of wicked Ministers.*

**T**HE iniquitous Measures of Corruption are always warmly enter'd into by bad Ministers, because they find their particular Account in it, by extending the Power and Pre-rogative of the Crown, beyond what our Constitution and our Laws will admit of; but if a Prince would pause a little and reflect, that while he is in the Pursuit of arbitrary Power, he is hunting a Phantom which frequently disappears, when he thinks he has it in his Arms; when he finds Power has made him odious, Flattery ridiculous, and Pride mischievous; when perhaps he sees himself at last in the Possession of a faithless Servant, who has led him into this Sovereign Wilderness, who holds him in more uneasy Chains than he does any of his Slaves; when he sees that he has exchang'd, for the extravagant Desire to possess that Monster, Power, the Affections of his once free and wealthy Subjects, his Peace of Mind and every Thing really valuable, how miserable must he be?

F  
**E**It has sometimes happen'd indeed, that a young Prince has suck'd in the Doctrine of absolute Power with his Mother's Milk; and he merits our Pity, who has been taught by the gravest of our Doctors, that he has a divine Right to the Exercise of his Will and Pleasure, and is accountable only to Heaven for whatever he shall do, when his Lawn Sleeves tell him 'tis Gospel, and his Gentlemen of the long Robe avow it to be Law.

**G**Whoever will take a View of the melancholy Reign of K. Charles I. will plainly see what he and his People suffer'd by following the arbitrary Measures laid down for his Instruction by his Father. It appears most evidently, even from my Lord Clarendon's own Account, that the Seeds of that unnatural Rebellion were sown in the Reign of K. James; K. Charles (says a most judicious Writer)

(Writer) came a Party Man to the Throne, and he continued an Invasion on his People's Rights, while he imagin'd himself only concern'd in the Defence of his own: Nor could it be otherwise; his Father had always propagated the Doctrine, that he had an absolute, a divine Right to the Obedience of his People in all his Commands, and extended his Prerogative so far and carried it so high, even to give the Force of a Law to his own Proclamations. K. Charles had his Father's Notions of Government in a Manner established by a whole Party at Court, who were esteem'd the best Friends to the Constitution. K. James indeed carry'd his Notions to that extreme Height, that in a Declaration he made to his Parliament he has these strange Words: *All Kings who are not Tyrants or perjur'd, will bound themselves within the Limits of their Laws; yet, as it is Blasphemy to dispute what God may do, so it is Sedition in Subjects to dispute what Kings may do in the Height of their Power.* No Wonder then if his Son who had this abominable Doctrine inculcated into him, should think himself very much injured, and believe his Subjects to be seditious, when they question'd and disputed his Authority to levy Money upon them without their Consent in Parliament. We are not to be surprised therefore, that he attempted this in the Beginning of his Reign, and while he had likewise the Misfortune to be in the Possession of that aspiring wicked Minister *Buckingham*; the King's Reason, his Passions, his Confidence were in the Hands of a Madman. It is very well known, the extreme Violence of the Duke's Temper authorised, I may say in a Manner obliged his Master to pursue the unjustifiable Measures, that in this early Part of his Reign gave his Subjects but a melancholy Prospect of what was to succeed; but besides this, the Minister was odious to the People, therefore he might think himself obliged, for his own Security, to strain the Prerogative to the highest Pitch, in order to render it more able to protect him in Time of Danger; but this gave Birth to Disaffection and unpopular Measures. The Means of Government diametrically opposite to what the Minister advis'd, might have restored to him the Affections of his People; but the Affections of the People, the Minister well knew, could not be restored to him while the King protected and favour'd him: And thus the dearest Interests of the Crown were sacrificed to the Interests of the Minister. K. Charles, who promoted Parliamentary Impeachments in his Father's Reign, disown'd them now, and (as a noble Historian tells us) *screen'd some of the most unworthy Men who ever differ'd a Prince or dishonour'd a Court.*

If we search then for the Source of Corruption, we shall generally find it in the Measures of some iniquitous Servant of the

Crown, who finds his Account in Wealth and Dignity, by indulging his Master's Passions, and flattering him with Notions that he has a Right to more Power and Prerogative than our Laws allow him; and after this he finds himself obliged to make good what he has said by Methods absolutely destructive of our Constitution; and yet when he has by these wicked Practices robb'd the Prince of the Love of his Subjects, he impudently expects his Favour and Protection for the Injuries done to both.

*Universal Spectator, June 18. N<sup>o</sup> 767.*

**B** *Mrs. Townly the new married LONDON LADY's COUNTRY JOURNAL, of half a Week.*

Sunday. Six o'Clock.

**C** **W**AK'D. Did not hear any of the Family up, but *Lyon* in the Court-Yard. My Husband fast asleep. Remember'd what Day it was, and that I was to go to Church: Smil'd at the Affair; turn'd on the Pillow, and fell into a *Reverie Doze*.

*Eight o'Clock.* 'Woke in a Fright.—Dreamt Captain *Airy* was kill'd in *Germany*. Recover'd.—Husband up and gone down:—Grown mighty civil, afraid of wak-ing me.

**D** *Nine. Betty brought my Tea: Drank it I don't-know-howish;—put in Mind of going to Church.* —'Rose, and dress'd myself in my Silver Brocade. —*Betty's Hand in for Curls To-day.* —Look well.—Told so by Husband.

*Ten, Eleven, Twelve.* Went in the Chariot to Church. *Mrs. Spintext* met me at the Church-yard Gate to wish me *welcome*.—*Farmer Ploughshare, Farmer Holdacre, &c.* with their Dames, bow and curtsey to me. Go into Church. Gap'd at by the whole Parish with Admiration.—(Oh! had this been at St. *James's!*) Tedious long Sermon.

*One, Two.* As tedious a Dinner, with the Parson, a neighbouring Fox-hunting 'Squire, the Parson's Wife and three Daughters.—

*N. B.* Very tawdry but very pretty.

*Three, Four.* Talk'd to Death about Fashions, Modes, and Silks at *London*.

*Five.* Order'd Tea.—Neither the Doctor, 'Squire, or Husband, leave their *Stings*.

*Six.* Company broke up.—Left alone, Spouse falling asleep.

*From this to Ten.* Chatted on the Day's History with *Betty*: Too dull to laugh at. Order'd Supper.

*Eleven.* Went to Bed, slept queerly.

**G** *Monday. Five o'Clock, in the Morning.* Wak'd by Dogs from the Kennel—Wonder'd where I was! *Mr. Townly* ask'd me to get up, and, after Breakfast, to go a Setting: I did not understand

derstand the Sport, but would accompany him. He rose to get Things ready—Heard no more of him till

*Seven o'Clock.*—Got up immediately—Yawn'd all the Time of Dressing.—Parson's Wife offer'd me her Pad—my own better:—Desir'd her Company by a Message on a Card.

*Eight.* Tom return'd Answer, by Word of Mouth, that the Doctor and Spouse would be here presently. Were so, but surpriz'd I had no Paper.—Offer'd half a Dozen Sheets of gilt: Quare, Whether she took me for a great Gamester?

*Half an Hour after, and till Two.*—Set out—had no Sport—Return'd hungry and fatigu'd.—Din'd heartily on a Leg of Mutton and Collyflowers.

*Five.* Walk'd in the Garden.—Had Tea in the Alcove.—Heard some Scandal from Mrs. Spintext and her eldest Daughter.

*Seven.* Company gone.—Spouse and I, like two Doves, went to the Grove—and there like Baye's Pigs,

*We grunt and grunted to each other's Moan.*

*Nine.* At Supper was told, that To-morrow, ten Miles off, there was a Horse-Race and a Cock-Match.—Spouse ask'd me to go to it; consented to go to the Town, as there was to be an Assembly of Ladies.

*Tuesday Morning.* Wak'd by the Cuckoo.—Did not know the Sound.—Jogg'd and ask'd Mr. Townly.—He took it for a Joke: Repeated, in a Hum,

*Ab! Word of Fear,  
Unpleasing to the marry'd Ear!*—

Would not understand him.—He gave a Hint, Winter in the Country as pleasant as Summer.—Made no Answer; but made Resolution rather to die than stay Winter.—John, the Groom, sent up Word, that the Queen of Hungary was fell lame.—Mr. Townly started up, and ran down with only Night-Gown and Slippers.—The Doctor sent for.—Rang for Betty. Betty told me 'twas

*Eight o'Clock.*—Betty did not know the Queen of Hungary.—Sent to enquire.—Came presently with a Horse Laugh.—The Gipfy could not speak for four Minutes.—The Queen of Hungary a Hunting-Mare at last.

*Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve.*—All the Men Servants in Confusion.—Jonathan the Butcher lose twenty Guineas. The Groom ditto.—Great Swearing.—Mr. Townly chagrin'd—because, play or pay, he says.

*Two.* Din'd Disabilitie: Thought Queen of Hungary had spoilt the Assembly.—Desir'd to dress, and Chariot order'd.—In half an Hour ready.

*Three, Four.* Went to, and arriv'd at some Downs. Horse Race to be. No Landaus, Chariots or Equipage, excepting Sir William

Scrape's, with an old Coach and his four Cart Teamers.—Not like Epsom.—Sir William complimented me—like his Granddaughter, Editha.—Deputy Sheriff and Lady said fine Things.—Mr. Townly leave me in Chariot, mounted his Horse, and away to the Starting-Post. The Mares ran:—Saw them pass by.—All distanced but a Jockey's—Sport over:—Assembly then to begin.

*Five, Six, Seven, Eight.* At the Assembly introduced by Mr. Deputy.—Open'd the Ball with a young Attorney: Sir William wou'd dance *Moll Peatly* with me.—Skim'd me about like a Whirligig.—Kiss'd me at a Hey.—Stunk of Mundungus.—N. B. Mr. Townly all the Time in the Cockpit.

*Ten.* Order'd Chariot, and desired Spouse to return home—Did so: Went immediately to Bed.

*Eleven.* 'Woke, sick of the Country.—Not to return till September. Mem. To send To-morrow, by Mr. Jolt the Stage-Coachman, for Spirits of Hartshorn, Elixir Proprietatis, with Drops and Pills of Aisa Fetida, from Godfrey's. Also GAY's Distress'd Wife—suppos'd to be very proper—doz'd—turn'd—fell asleep. —*Defunct cætera.*

#### Account of Commodore KNOWLES's Expedition at Porto Cavallo.

Admiralty Office, June 14.

D **CAPT. Tyrrel**, Commander of his Majesty's Bomb Vessel the *Comet*, arrived the 10th Instant at Spithead, having parted with Commodore Knowles the 10th of May, about 45 Leagues North West from Port Rico: He brings Letters from that Commander, dated the third of May at Sea, giving an Account, That having put his Squadron into as good a Condition for Service as he was able, he sailed from Curacao the 20th of March, intending to have stretched over for Porto Cavallo; but by Reason of a strong Lee Current, it was the 15th of April before he could come to an Anchor with his Squadron under the Keys of Barbarat, a little to the Eastward of that Place. Mr. Knowles taking a View of the Enemy's Situation, saw twelve of their smallest Ships and three Gallies hawl'd up to the Head of the Harbour, out of Gun Shot, and two large ones, of 60 and 40 Guns, moor'd close over to the other Shore, as there was not Depth of Water for them to go up the Harbour. One Ship was laid a-cross the Channel in the Harbour's Mouth, ready to sink, to prevent their entering, with a Chain from the Castle to her Stern, and another from her Head to the Main, where were three Faisce Batteries, which extend a considerable Length and lately made. On a low Point called *Ponta Brava*, were two other new Faisce Batteries,

one of twelve Guns, the other of seven; but perceiving they were ill design'd, and might easily be flanked, he thought it would be no difficult Matter to render them Master of them; and that if the Attempt succeeded, the Guns of both might be made use of against the Castle: Accordingly was agreed at a general Consultation held A next Morning, to send in two Ships in the afternoon to cannonade those Batteries, and land the Voluntiers, with about 400 Seamen, the Detachment of *Dobet's* Regiment, and all the Marines, to take Possession, after the Ships had silenced them; their retreat being securely guarded by his Majesty's Ship the *Affiance*, which lay within Pistol-shot of the Shore. The Ships that were sent in to connooade the Batteries, made them quiet by Sun-set, and by Dark all Firing had ceas'd on both Sides; the Forces, consisting of about 1200 Men, Seamen and Soldiers, landed under the Command of Major *Latas*; and on their March, which was all the Way on a Beach by the Water-side, the Commodore accompanied them in his Boat. About Eleven he saw the Van fire, and (as he apprehended) engaged with the Enemy; soon after which, two Guns were fired from the Fasine Batteries, and presently after he saw the Men running back in Confusion and Disorder, which they did not overcome till they got on Board. On the 21st a general Consultation of Officers was held, wherein Consideration being had of the late Miscarriage of the Seamen and Land Forces, against the Fasine Batteries, it was resolved to form one general Attack, with all the Ships and Forces, against the Castle and Fasine Batteries; accordingly on Sunday the 24th, about Noon, a small Breeze springing up, the Commodore made the Signal and weighed, and ran down in the Order agreed on; the *Affiance*, *Burford*, *Suffolk* and *Norwich* to batter the Castle, and the *Scarborough*, *Lively*, and *Eltbam*, against the two Fasine Batteries. They began cannonading about one o'Clock, and continued till past Nine at Night, with great Obstinacy on both Sides. The Enemy sometimes slackened their Fire, good Execution having been done upon them in dismounting their Guns, beating several Embrasures into C see, and silencing the Fasine Batteries; but as Night came on, they grew brisker in their Fire, and did more Mischief; and some of the Ships having expended all their Ammunition, others the greatest Part, and most of them being so shattered in their Masts and Rigging, as scarce to be able to set a Sail, the Commodore made the Signal to cut, and went and anchored about a Random Shot D Distance. During the Cannonading, the Enemy had sunk their Ship that lay in the Harbour's Mouth, which effectually stopped up the Channel. The next Morning the Squa-

dron weighed, and got again under the Keys of *Barbarat* to refit, and in the Evening were joined by the *Advice*, which lost Company three Days after they sailed from *Curacoa*. On the 28th at a general Consultation it was agreed, that the Squadron was no longer in a Condition to undertake any Enterprize against the Enemy; upon which the Commodore sent away the Station Ships to their respective Stations. Before he left the Coast, he agreed to an Exchange of Prisoners with the Governor of *Porto Cevallo*; and the Officer who was appointed by the Enemy to manage that Matter, confirmed the Accounts Mr. *Knowles* had received from several Deferrters, as well as from the exchanged English Seamen, viz. that there were upwards of 1200 Seamen belonging to the Ships and Gallies in the Harbour, and the Factors, Companies Servants, Gunners, and Soldiers, were about 300 Men more; besides about 4000 Indians, Mulattoes, and Blacks, whom the Governor of *Caracca*'s sent down, when he received Intelligence of an Attack being intended.

The Commodore's Attack on *La Guira*, on Feb. 19. prov'd also unsuccesful. (See p. 256.) In which, besides Capt. *Lusington*, who died of his Wounds, there were kill'd one Lieutenant and 92 Men, and 308 wounded; and the eight Ships received no less than 367 Shot.

*From the Universal Spectator, June 25*

*Good Mr. Stonecastle,*

I Am a young Citizen, who having thought it a proper Time to make Matrimonial Addresses, have, by her Parents Leave, courted a Neighbour's Daughter. As my Busines is genteel, I dress decently gay, yet never run into the Extravagance of any Fashion. The other Afternoon I drank Tea with my *Celia* and another Lady: For a long Time I observ'd her Eyes traversing all over my Person, from Foot to Head; I cou'd not imagine the Meaning; but at last she said—*Dear me, Mr. Lutestring, how can you be such a Slave? What hideous large Buckles, and all over undrest'd!*—*If I am to have such a Gallant, what a Husband he will prove?*—Surpriz'd, I ask'd how she would have me dress?—*By my Brother's Mode*, answers my Lady fair.—Now her Brother is one of the greatest Coxcombs in England, and whose Dress is a Medley of Foppery.

Is it worth while to turn Coxcomb to turn Husband? JOHN PLAIN.

*Mr. Spectator's Answer.*

SIR,  
TAKE Care; if *Celia* loves fine Dress, she loves fine Company; and if she makes you a Coxcomb before Marriage, take Care she may not a Cuckold afterwards.

*Translation of the Poem, intitled, Carmen Pastorale in Vallem Armenissimam prope Scardenburgiam, &c. continued from p. 252.*

**B**EYOND these hills, upon the moors you find, amongst the ling, game of a diff'rent kind: The black cock with red circles round his eyes Is only made sometimes the fowler's prize; But as to red game, ev'ry hundredth pace You tread, they rise, and fly before your face. In fens and waters wild fowl breed in store, As mallards, bitterns, snipes, and many more. The baleyan stain'd with various lively dyes Skins o'er the stream, and on the surface flies. **L**a \* Pattison! his posture's apt and free, His left well brac'd, he bends the other knee; The very lynx is not more quick of sight, No sooner sees the bird, but levels right. And \* Dudding justly too puts in his claim For taking an exact and ready aim.

By th' river's side the otter doth intrench, But the quick-scented dogs, led by the stench, Do soon unkennel this fresh-water bear, And the poor wretch at last in pieces tear. Poultry and lambs the fox too oft destroys, And the whole country with his pranks annoys; And other beasts of warren and of chase Are to be found almost in ev'ry place. The greedy wolf, the buffle, and wild bear, These woods infested in the time of yore. Here now the harmless milch-kine do abound, Which by their lowing make the woods resound.

The boars, which they in these pastures breed, Are priz'd for strength, for beauty, and for speed. Swift + Pegasus (as grave reporters say) Did lately happen in these parts to stray, And meeting with a mare of ancient race, Which from ♀ Bucephalus some heralds trace, Begot § Goliab, whose immortal name Will stand recorded in the books of fame.

All brutes their meaning either do express By sounds most apt, or else a wise address; Birds use a logic after their own kind, And rbet'rick too, the limning of the mind.

\* William Pattison of Scalby, and William Dudding of Scarborough, are two famous Sportsmen; the latter is Game-keeper to the most honourable the Marquis of Anandale. + The winged Horse of Mercury, the Courier of Jupiter. § The famous Horse of Alexander the Great.

¶ Bred at Wickham-Abbey near this Vale by Edward Hutchinson. Est; deceas'd; he won several of the King's Plates.

Vulcan the God of Fire. Mr. John Cockshut holds the Forge by a long Lease under the most noble Thomas, Duke of Leeds; Mr. Cockshut's Assistants are James Wilson the Foreman, and Edward Rawlins and William Rawlins his Companions; they work Pigs of Iron into Bars, which at Wortley Wire-Mills, near Sheffield, are converted into Wire. ¶ From Malton to Humber the River is made navigable by Act of Parliament.

|| Aton-Bridge, Yeddingham-Bridge, Malton-Bridge, &c. §§ The deserted Channel accrues to the Owner of the adjoining Ground. ¶ An eminent Perfume-maker at Scarborough, a most expert Fisherman, and facetious Man. + Its pointed Poison breaks the Globules of the Blood. ¶ Turn'd into a Spider for contending with Minerva at Spinning, &c.

The gifts of || Care they have here in store, What nature craves they have; what want they more?

As well by night as day the \* Cyclops work, No greater slaves are under Moor or Turk.

The weighty hammer turns, the bellows move

By cataract descending from above.

The river rises nine miles from the forge, And into Humber does at length discharge.

Part on the south was by the || publick made To bear large vessels for the use of trade,

The || bridges northwards, for the work much prais'd,

Are with huge piers and stately arches rais'd,

As parling springs and brooks with rivers blend,

To the main ocean so all rivers lead.

§§ Time shifts their channels, which were

stated bounds, and no bounds,

And property insensibly confounds.

Here's form'd a bay, an island there doth sit,

And here and there a cape extended lies:

You many things beside may reckon more, Which to the sea are like, and the sea shore,

Upon the river if you cast your eyes,

As in a mirror, you discern the skies.

A rustling noise comes from the shallow till,

But rivers that are deep, move always still.

The spotted trout, delightful to the eye,

Or takes the worm, or rises at the fly;

Many-like fishes to the bait resort,

Which to the angler oft afford good sport.

The trembling rod, which || Tate holds in

his hand, When at the water's side he takes his stand,

Seems all alive, a nerve the pendent line,

He has an hand so curiously fine;

Let but the silly fish touch at his bait,

And who so exults at my friend, || Tate

With deadly fang the + viper gives the wound,

Whose pointed poison doth the blood confound;

The very sight with horror strikes and fear:

Regard not, unles, they are seldom here,

With care §§ Arachne spins the fine

thread, A deform'd reptile she became when dead,

'Cause she had dar'd with Pallas to contend,

And put herself to an untimely end;

¶ The Goddess of Corn. \*\* Assistant to

Vulcan the God of Fire. Mr. John Cockshut holds the Forge by a long Lease under the most

noble Thomas, Duke of Leeds; Mr. Cockshut's Assistants are James Wilson the Foreman, and

Edward Rawlins and William Rawlins his Companions; they work Pigs of Iron into Bars, which

at Wortley Wire-Mills, near Sheffield, are converted into Wire. ¶ From Malton to

Humber the River is made navigable by Act of Parliament.

|| Aton-Bridge, Yeddingham-Bridge, Malton-Bridge, &c. §§ The deserted Channel accrues to the Owner of the

adjoining Ground.

¶ An eminent Perfume-maker at Scarborough, a most expert Fisherman, and

facetious Man.

+ Its pointed Poison breaks the Globules of the Blood.

¶ Turn'd into a Spider for contending with Minerva at Spinning, &c.

With

With rage the tortures the expiring fly,  
And with her forceps makes the insect die.  
Behold the ant, and the laborious bee,  
And learn from them the art of industry ;  
Tho' small, great things by wisdom they  
effect ;

The bee's a chymist and an architect :  
Tho' statesmen both, they never understood  
How differ private and the publick good.  
The Attick region never did produce  
Honey more sweet than what is here in use.  
Man only errs, for ev'ry thing beside,  
By instinct takes pure nature for its guide :  
What nature dictates, do not you despise,  
Learn from all beings to be good and wise.  
What from the country did mankind expel,  
And in wall'd towns our fathers taught to  
dwell ?

The thirst of gain and rule, eternal foes  
To human safety, order and repose.  
Thou best and greatest of all gods, give me  
A mind from error and delusion free ;  
And thou great soure of intellectual light,  
From my dim soul dispel the clouds of night ;  
May I the truth eternally espouse,  
† Avow the rules I for my conduct chuse ;  
My course of life by antient manners steer,  
And faith and honour always hold most dear.  
These things but grant, I'll not be very nice  
About the matter of my sacrifice :  
A little bread-corn with a soul sincere  
Is the best off'r'ing to the gods we bear.

Ode on a Medicinal Well in Breconshire, call'd  
the Stinking Well, from the scetid Smell and  
Taste of its Waters ; and grown very famous  
in account of their Efficacy in many Chronical  
Distempers and Scorbutick Cases.

**N**YMPHA muscofo latitans in antro,  
Quæ sacros serves latices, salubrem  
Temperans fontem, fatusque vivo  
Sulphure rivos ;  
Te mero, gratis, ypsilonque dono,  
O potens aegrum renovare pectus,  
Callida atque imma impicitum medulla

Pellere viros.

Dives undatum tibi cedet Hermus,  
Sit licet multo pretiosus auro ;  
It nec supra celebres timebis

Nomine Bajas.

Parge solari miseros medendo,  
Si tuas parcat violate lymphas  
Imber hibernus, nec ioinqua fontem

Hauriat sefas.

### In ENGLISH.

**F**AIR Nayad, tenant of the mossy cell,  
All hail, thou guardian of the Cambrian  
well !

\* Part of Greece, famous for Honey.  
\*\* Island or two, admir'd by the Beau Monde for playing tuneful Tricks on the Violin.

Whose stream on nature's lap, that genial  
glows, impregnated with cleansing sulphur, flows.

With grateful heart I court thy liquid bow-  
ers, Sprinkle the sacred wine, and strew the flow-  
Thy cordial draughts luxuriant health regain,  
And rooted ails evade thy search in vain.

Not *Asian Hermus'* yellow waves can dare,  
Tho' stretch'd o'er golden beds, with thine  
compare :

Nor needst thou fear to trast impartial fame  
O'er Baja's springs to raise thy greater name.

O never cease to yield thy healing springs,  
Invite fair health to come on Zephyr's wings ;  
So may nor summer's heat, nor winter's  
rain, Imbibe thy current, or thy water stain.

### On Mr. DUBOURG's excellent Performance on the VIOLIN. An Epigram by Mr. Victor.

**D**UBOURG ! thy power is near divine !  
Sweet harmony, and taste, are thine !  
Play on ; th' inanimate inspired,  
Till brutes shall gaze, and fools admire !  
Then, in some wild, and tuneful strain,  
Play tricks † — and fix 'em —— fools again !

**I**NSCRIPTION on the Monument erected be-  
tween Shakespear's and Gay's in Westmin-  
ster Abbey, to the Memory of NATHANIEL  
ROWE, Esq; Poet Laureat.

**T**HY reliques, Rowe, to this sad shrine  
we trust, [but] And near thy Shakespear place they honour'd  
Oh ! next him skill'd to draw the tender tear ;  
For never heart felt passion more sincere :  
To nobler sentiments to fire the brave ;  
For never Britain more disdain'd a slave !  
Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest,  
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest ;  
And blest, that timely from our scene re-  
mov'd, Thy soul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.

*Underneath are the following Lines.*

To these, so mourn'd in death, so lov'd  
in life, The childless parent, and the widow'd wife,  
With tears inscribes this monumental stone,  
That holds their ashes, and expects her own.

— Di tibi formam,

Di tibi divitias dederint, artemq; fruendi. Sec.

Hor.

**T**HE bounteous gods, to make you happy,  
join'd  
A graceful body, and a gen'rous mind ;

+ Aperto vivere vobis. † Alluding to a fo-

ot

S 12 Not

Nor riches only, they on you bestow,  
But, which is best, the art to use 'em too.  
Wisdom to you, their darling son, they give,  
That tells you when to speak, and how to live.  
Health next and fame they added to the store,  
And, having giv'n you this, can give no more.

*To a young Lady who walk'd publicly with her Breasts uncover'd, tho' they were none of the most tempting.*

A S pedlars, to allure the passers by,  
Display their goods to catch the wand'-  
ring eye ;  
So you, mistaken maid, lay ope' your breast,  
And think that right will recommend the rest.  
But let it, prithee, henceforth be conceal'd :  
For, charms like yours tempt least when  
most reveal'd.

Oxon, June  
16, 1743.

#### The DESERTING HIGHLANDERS.

A WAY, false northern kerns, well you de-  
serve  
The greatest punishment, at home to starve.  
'Midst barren rocks and dreary mountains  
nurs'd, [curs'd].  
They think themselves in southern air ac-  
Unus'd to fun-shine, their cold oatmeal blood  
Loathes our good beef and pudding, English food.  
From cloaths and briggs and filer, bonny pay,  
Siler, a strange new sight, they run away :  
Except in ruthless skies no joys they feel,  
And one and all, 'gainst happiness rebel.

Thus when wise Moses, by divine com-  
mand,  
Led forth God's people to the promis'd land,  
The leprous tribes, with quails and manna fed  
By heaven's own hand, loath'd their celestial  
bread,  
Long'd for their chains and garlick once a-  
gain ; [vain].  
And would have render'd all their blessings  
Surely the land where milk and honey flow'd,  
On thankless Israelites was ill bestow'd.

*The following Latin Poem on Sir ISAAC NEWTON will, we doubt not, be acceptable to many of our Readers. And in our next we shall give the English Version.*

*In Viri Præstantissimi ISAACI NEWTONI  
Opus Mathematico-Physicum, Seculi Gen-  
tisque nostræ Decus egregium.*

E N tibi norma poli, & divæ libramina mo-  
lis, [serum  
Computus en Jovis ; & quas, dum primordia  
Conderet, Omnipotens sibi leges ipse Creator  
Dixerit, atque ope' um quæ fundamenta locarit.  
Intima panduntur vixi penetralia cœli,  
Nec latet, extremosque vis circumrotet orbes,  
Sol solio residens ad se jubet omnia prona  
Tendere daceensu, nec recto tramite curru  
Sperens patitur vastum per iace' moveri ;  
Sed rapit immotis, se centro, singula gyra.

Hinc patet, horrificis qua sit via flexi come-  
tis : [Phœbe

Discimus hinc tandem, qua causa aget  
Passibus haud æquis eat, & cur subita nulli  
Hactenus astronomo numerorum fræna recusat:  
Cur remeent Nodi, curque Auges progredi-  
tur. [potum

Discimus & quantis resuum vagâ Cynthia  
Viribus impellat ; fessis dum fluctibus ulvam  
Deserit, ac nautis suspectas nudat arenas ;  
Alternâve ruens spumantia littora pulsat.  
Quæ toties animos veterum torsere sophorum,  
Quæque scholas hodie rauco certamine vexant,  
Obvia conspicimus ; nubem pellente matutis ;  
Quæ superas penetrare domos, atque aridu-  
cœli,

Newtoni auspiciis, jam dat contingere tempa,

Surgite mortales, terrenas mittite curas ;  
Atque hinc exiligenza vires cognoscite mentis,  
A pecudum vita longe longeque remote.

Qui scriptis primus tabulis compescere exes,  
Furta & adulteria, & perjuræ crimina traxis ;  
Quive vagis populis circumdare monibus urbs  
Auctor erat, Cererisbeavit munere gentes ;  
Vel qui curatum lenimen pressit ab uva,  
Vel qui Niliaca monstravit arundine pictos  
Consociare sonos, oculisque exponere voces ;  
Humanam sortem minus extulit ; utpote pauca  
In commune ferens miserae solatia vita.  
Jam vero superis conviva admittimur, alti  
Jura poli tractare licet, jamque abdita die  
Claustra patent Naturæ, & rerum immobili  
ordo ;

Et que præteritis latuens incognita fecisti.

Talia monstrantem justis celebrate Camani,  
Vos qui coelesti gaudetis nectare vesci,  
Newtonum clausi referantem scrinia veri,  
Newtonum Musis carum, cui pectora pura  
Phœbus adest, totoque incessit numine mes-  
tem :

Neq; fas est proprius mortali attingere divos.

EDM. HALLEY.

*On seeing the many MONUMENTS set up in  
Westminster Abbey to famous Poets.*

P O E T S had, formerly, not only bread,  
But by the great care'st'd, on dainties fed;  
Our age, prime judges of what men deserve,  
Honour dead bards, and let the living starve.

#### S O N G.

YOUNG Strapon, a shepherd, that long  
had been smit [wit,  
With the charms of fair Silvia's beauty and  
As he silently wander'd, to sooth his soft pain,  
Met ancieat Palemon, a neighbouring swain.  
Thou art pensive, my friend, (said the chear-  
ful old hind) [mind ;

That languishing aspect, betrays thy food  
Such fighting in secret, and haunting the grove,  
Are sure indications of being—in love.

Alas! (cry'd the youth) my disease thou  
hast found : [deep wound ?

Oh! where is the balm, that can cure the

THE

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

  
N the 25th of last Month Capt. John Mac Clellan, of the *Georgia Packet*, arriv'd in London from *South Carolina*, from whence he sailed the 26th of March last. He left *Georgia* the 31st of Jan. before, where they were preparing to put themselves in the best Posture of Defence, expecting a second Attack from the Spaniards; they had fortify'd *Fort William* quite anew with Brick-Work, and great Numbers of Men were employ'd in compleating the Fortifications at *Frederica*, the Wall's whereof are judged strong enough to be Proof against Eighteen-Pound Shot; and two Towers (one at each Corner of the Town Walls) are erected, sufficient to contain 100 Men each, to clear the Flanks with small Arms; and the Fort commands the River. The Men are all full of Spirits, and unanimous to make a vigorous Defence to the last Drop of Blood. General OgleBORPE has been reinforced with 200 Men from *Virginia*, raised by Major Heron, many of whom are disciplined Men of Colonel Gouge's late Regiment; and 30 Horsemen were marching in their Way to *Georgia* to recruit the Rangers. A Party of Spanish Indians, conducted by French and Spanish Officers, on attempting to seduce the *Cowetau Indians* with Presents to join with them to destroy some of the Out-Settlements of the English, were repulsed with great Loss, being most of them either kill'd or taken.

*Admiralty Office, May 30.* Letters are received from Commodore Anson, giving an Account of his Arrival in the River Canton in *China*, on the 11th of Nov. last; and he is expected in *England* some Time this Summer. While he was in the South-Sea he took the following Prizes. A Ship of 500 Tons, 4 Guns and 75 Men, her Cargo consisting chiefly of Bales of Woollen and Cotton Cloth, Bays, and Sugar, with a considerable Sum of Money: Another Ship of above 600 Tons, 4 Guns, 65 Men, loaden chiefly with coarse Bays and Sugar, with some Money and Plate: Another of 300 Tons, 4 Guns, and 52 Men, loaden with Plank and Coena: A fourth of about 270 Tons, loaden with Bale Goods, Iron and Steel: Another Ship, and a Launch, having each a considerable Sum of Money on board, and the former loaden with Wine and Brandy: A Bark of about 60 Tons, of small Value. He also attack'd and took the Town of *Paya*, with the Loss of one Man kill'd and two wounded, and found a large Sum of Money

there, besides Jewels. He kept Possession of the Town for three Days, in order to plunder it, and then caused it to be set on Fire, in order to destroy several Storehouses fill'd with Bale Goods, Jesuits Bark, and other rich Commodities, which his Men were not able to bring off. He found a Ship, two Snows, a Schooner, and two Row Gallies of 36 Oars each, in the Bay of *Paya*; all which he caused to be sunk or destroyed. (See p. 202)

*May 30,* was celebrated the Birth-Day of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses *Amelia* and *Caroline*, when the former enter'd into the 33d Year of her Age, and the latter into the 31st.

*May 31,* about 5 in the Morning, a Party of Foot-Guards marched from the Parade to *Highbury*, to wait the Arrival of the Highlanders, and attend them to *London*. About Nine o'Clock they came to that Place from *Barnet*, guarded by a Troop of General *Wade*'s Horse, where being joind by the Foot they proceeded to *London*, and marching thro' the City came to the Tower soon after One o'Clock. There were 101 of the Highlanders, who walked with their Arms tied. *Macpherson* the Corporal, and *Daniel Macdonald* the Piper, were closely confin'd in the Tower Prison, the rest were put into the Barracks. (See p. 290.)

The same Day Advice came, that the Highland Regiment was arriv'd safe at *Gt. tend.*

We had an Account in the Papers of the following Captures, viz. A Spanish Ship richly laden, taken off the *Havanna* by the *Kent* Man of War, and carried to *Jamaica*: Four Prizes by the *Oxford*, carried into *Gibraltar*: Sixteen Ships taken out of the several Ports of *Spain*, by Capt. *Ambrose* in the *Rupert*, and another of his Majesty's Ships, without the Loss of one Man: A Spanish Ship called the *Santa Magdalena*, laden with Wine and some Pieces of Eight, bound to *Cuba*, taken by the *Tork* Man of War, and carried into *Port Royal*: Three Prizes, viz. a Brigantine laden with Powder and Ammunition for *La Guira*, another of 300 Tons, and the third of 250, both laden with Hides, Cochineal, Money, &c. taken by Capt. *Warren* in the *Lanceston* (who is station'd at *New York*) on a Cruise; which Prizes are of very considerable value: A Spanish Ship of about 500 Tons, called the *St. Joseph Elias el Desiderio*, full of European Goods, and computed worth 150,000l. Sterling, taken by the *Fowey*,

and carried into Port Royal in Jamaica: Several Spanish Ships, by the Rippon, carried into the same Place: Two small Spanish Vessels in the Mediterranean, carried into Port-Mabon: A French Ship with Money on board to pay the Spanish Troops in Italy, taken by one of our Men of War, and carried to the Isle of Hieres: A Spanish Privateer, called the *Santa Theresa de Jesus*, of St. Sebastian, taken by Capt. Aylmer in the Port-Mabon, and brought into Kingroad near Bristol; she had 16 Carriage Guns and 147 Men of different Nations, ten of whom were kill'd and 14 wounded in the Engagement; and the Port-Mabon had but one Man wounded in the Arm: A Privateer of 18 Carriage Guns besides Swivels, and 126 Men, taken by Capt. Wyndham, of the Monmouth, in Company with the Medway, Capt. Cockburne: A Spanish Barcolongo, of 14 Carriage Guns and 200 Men, taken off Cadiz by the Bark Sloop: A Spanish Privateer of 14 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, and 150 Men, taken by the Squirrel, Capt. Gerry.—But we are to observe, that the Spaniards, in the mean Time, were not behind Hand with us, in taking a great many of our Merchant Ships.

## THURSDAY, June 2.

The Lords of the Regency met at the Cockpit, Whitehall, and order'd that the Parliament, which stood prorogu'd to Tuesday next, should be further prorogu'd for six Weeks.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners for Appeals gave Judgment in the Cause before them, in regard to the Claims on the *Le Pierre Joseph*, taken by his Majesty's Ship the Squirrel, (see p. 151.) and unanimously agreed not to receive any Claims on a Spanish Register-Ship. A great Encouragement to the Captors, and to our brave Seamen in general!

## SATURDAY, 4.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, removed Mr. Waite, their late Cashier, from the Fleet-Prison to the King's-Bench, by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in order to charge him with a Declaration for £300. at their Suit.—Mr. Waite was arrested last February, at the Suit of the Bank, for £3,300. and was remov'd soon after by a *Habeas Corpus* from Newgate to the King's-Bench, (see p. 151.) from whence he was afterwards remov'd to the Fleet.

## WEDNESDAY, 8.

This Morning about Nine o'Clock, the Court Martial, consisting of the principal Officers of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Foot-Guards, met at the Tower, in the House of Col. Williamson, Deputy-Governor, and chose General Follett President of the Court; after which several Highlanders went thro' an Examination on the Act of Mutiny and Desertion, which lasted till One o'Clock, when the Court

broke up. They met every Day, (Sunday excepted) till they had examined the whole Body, which took up a Week: But the Sentence was put off for some Time,

## TUESDAY, 14.

A Free Pardon, sign'd by the Lords of the Regency, came to the Savoy, for Laty, Dri-ver, and Howard, who were under Sentence of Death for Desertion; and they were order'd (with William Francis, who was reprieved some Days before) to be sent to Jamaica, to serve in one of the Independent Companies in that Island.

## THURSDAY, 16.

About Two o'Clock this Morning, a Fire broke out at the House of Mr. Poys, a Tea Warehouse on the Pavement in St. Martin's Lane, which not only consum'd the same, but also that of Mr. Simpson, a Perfume-maker, adjoining, and all Prince's-Court, in which were six Houses, and damaged several others.

## WEDNESDAY, 22.

Was held a General Court of the East-India Company, when it was unanimously agreed to divide Four per Cent. at Christmas next for the Half-Year's Dividend, and to empower the Directors to build Ships on account of the Company; at the same Time a Dividend of Three and a Half for the Half-Year, due at Midsummer, was declar'd to be payable the 29th of July.

## THURSDAY, 23.

This Morning Mr. Parker, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived at the Duke of Newcastle's Office with the following Letter from the Lord Carteret to his Grace.

My Lord, Dettingen, June <sup>27</sup>/<sub>46</sub> 1743.

His Majesty (God be praised) has this Day gained a very considerable Battle. The French passed the Mayn at this Place, with about Twenty-five Thousand Men, and have been forced to repel it with considerable Loss. I write this from the Village near the Field of Battle, which the French were in Possession of; by which Means we have secured our Conjunction with the Hessians, and Hanoverians, in Number above 12,000, which are within two Leagues of us; and to intercept whom, the French made this hazardous Attempt, which has failed them. His Majesty was all the Time in the Heat of the Fight; but is in perfect Health. The Duke received a Shot in his Leg, which pierced the Calf; but the Bone is not hurt: He is very well, and in high Spirits. I must refer the Particulars of this great Affair till To-morrow, or next Day. General Clayton is killed; and we have taken several General Officers Prisoners, and many Officers of the French King's Household in their fine Cloaths. The Army lies all Night under Arms. I am in a Cottage with Mar-

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at Neiperg. The *Austrians* behaved themselves with great Gallantry: The Duke of Aremberg is wounded with a Musket-Shot in the Breast. This is a good Beginning of the Campaign, the Emperor's Auxiliaries having received a very considerable Check; and they were the Aggressors.

I am ever,  
With the greatest Truth, and Respect,  
My Lord,  
Your Grace's Most Humble,  
And Most Obedient Servant,

C A R T E R E T.

P. S. The Hanover Artillery has had a considerable Share in this Victory. The Battle began at Ten in the Morning, and lasted to Four; when the Enemy separ'd the *Mayn* with Precipitation.

There were great Rejoicings in the City on this Occasion.

FRIDAY, 24.

The Hon. Horatio Townshend, Esq; Citizen and Draper, and one of the Commissioners of Excise, and William Cibeselden, Esq; Citizen and Barber Surgeon, were chosen Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, for the Year ensuing. Charles Cutts and William Quilter, Esqs; paid their Fine the Day before, and Nathaniel Walker, Esq; on this Day.

MONDAY, 27.

This Morning we receiv'd the following Particulars of the Action at *Dettingen*, in several Letters from both Armies.

LETTER from a French Officer from Seeligenstadt, June 28. N. S.

MONSIEUR Noailles having had Information the Night before last, that the Allied Army was decamping; and all his Allies agreeing that they were retiring towards *Hanau*; he made the necessary Preparations for passing the *Mayn* with a Part of his Army over the Bridges, and by the Ford at this Place, in order to fall upon their Rear. He posted his Troops from thence up the *Mayn* to a Place above the Village of *Dettingen*, where instead of the Rear, he found the whole Allied Army; and tho' he had but a Part of his own with him, and the Advantage of the Ground was on the Enemies Side, he charg'd them notwithstanding. The Action was very brisk; the Allies lost a very great Number of Men, slain or wounded; as also a Piece of Cannon and five Standards. After so obstinate a Battle the Marshal thought it necessary to withdraw his Troops; who repulsed the *Mayn*, without the Allies offering to pursue them. The French have lost about 2000 Men killed and wounded, and the Marshal is return'd to his former Camp, has kept his four Bridges, and has taken Possession of *Achaffenberg*, which was the Head-quarters of the Allies.

2

Francfort, June 28.

I Can only tell you in a few Words, that the Allied Army meeting with many Difficulties, and being particularly distressed by the Want of Provisions and Forage by the Motions of the French towards *Miltenberg*, and the two Bridges they had made near *Dettingen*, to cut off our Communication with this Place and *Hanau*; it was resolved that the Army should march back, in order to keep it open.

Accordingly the March began on Wednesday Evening the 26th, and on the 27th in the Morning, his Majesty intended to leave *Achaffenberg*, and ride up the Line; the Right of which extended almost to *Dettingen*, and the Left near to *Achaffenberg*, and was actually near the Middle of it at about 8 o'Clock the said Morning: When the French having marched very early up to the two Bridges near *Dettingen*, began to cannonade our Army from a Village called *Klein Offstein* with great Fury, and some Execution. As the Baggage was posted between the 1st and 2d Column, which was done for the Conveniency of marching, there was for some Time a good deal of Confusion. I can assure you, our Cavalry was a good deal galled; nevertheless they recovered their Countenance, and advanced with the greatest Firmness towards the Enemy; who had by this Time got over the *Mayn* with a Body of about 20,000 Men. The French King's Household made the first Attack Sword in Hand; I saw them come full Speed down the Hill, and break in upon *Johnson's* Infantry, who receiv'd them without retiring an Inch, and made great Havock amongst them, and took of them two Standards and a great many Prisoners. On the other hand, another Party fell upon our Cavalry, that is to say, *Ligonier's* Horse, and some Dragoons; however they were supported, return'd to the Charge, and repulsed the French; who, on their Side, came back three Times; but their last Flight was clear over the River, and with the utmost Precipitation, whereby many were drowned. I leave you now to more circumstantial Accounts for the Numbers killed, &c. on both Sides. I must however add one Article, That his Majesty appeared in the highest Spirits; and dined upon the same Spot, for the Preservation of which, and with it, of the Cause of Europe, he exposed his Royal Person beyond what every Body wished.

I am, &c.

Francfort, June 29, N. S.

THE Emperor arrived here Yesterday at Seven o'Clock in the Morning from *Augsburg*, which Place he left the 26th in the Afternoon, with the Prince Royal. The foreign Ministers are returning hither.

There has been a bloody Engagement near *Dettingen*, between a Part of the French, and another

another of the English Army; the Advantage of which this last claims to itself, and says it was very considerable, and the French do not deny their having missed their Aim, and being obliged to leave the Field of Battle to the English. There is as yet no particular Account published by either Army, but the following is the best that could be procured.

The French Army, which consisted of greater Numbers than that of the Allies, was extended upon the left Side of the Mayn in the Face of the latter, and had an advanced Corps at Miltenberg, which is two or three Leagues above Aschaffenberg. The Allied Army was extended on the right Side of the Mayn from Dertingen to Selbach, a little above Aschaffenberg, and took up about two Leagues of Country. The King's Quarters were at Aschaffenberg, and those of the Duke d'Armenberg at Nieder Ostein: The Hessian Troops were not yet come up, but were between Hanau and Uffenbach, and the six thousand Hanoverians were but just arrived in the Country about Hanau. This being the Position of the Army, Marshal Noailles caused some Bridges to be laid near Seligenstadt below the Austrian Camp, and upon the 27th in the Morning, he passed the Mayn at that Place, where there is a Ford, with a great Part of his Army, whilst the rest remained near the Bridges to cover them. It is presumed that the Design of the French General was to cut off the Hessians and Hanoverians which were not yet come up to Hanau, and if he had succeeded in this Attempt the Allied Army would have been in a bad Condition: The Design was well laid, and worthy the Marshal & Noailles. The King discovered the Design of the French General; but in order to mislead him, his Majesty seem'd to take no Notice, all the 26th Instant, of the Dispositions which the French were making on their Left near Seligenstadt. In the Evening the Tattoo was beat, as if the Troops were to repose; but presently after, the English, and Hanover Troops in the English Pay, received Orders to strike their Tents, and to hold themselves in Readiness to march.

Upon the 27th in the Morning the French passed the Mayn upon their Bridges, and at the Ford of Seligenstadt, and extended themselves towards Dertingen, keeping their Right to the River, and having on their Left a thick Wood of Fir-trees. The Space between this Wood and the Mayn is not above a Quarter of a League. The Austrian Troops, that were the most advanced, formed themselves into Order of Battle very soon, and being joined by the first Line of the British Troops, they were ready to have attacked the French the first; but the King, who followed with the second Line, being desirous to be present at the Action, it began later than it otherwise would have done. The Engagement was very obstinate, as may be judged

by the Duration of it, which was for four Hours. In the End the French, though continually receiving new Reinforcements, were repulsed, Part over the Bridges, and Part at the Ford of Seligenstadt, and Part by Swimming; leaving, besides the Field of Battle covered with dead Bodies, Part of their Artillery, and their Ammunition Waggon, to the Allies. Their Loss amounts to many Thousand Men, as well killed and wounded, as drowned and taken Prisoners. That of the Allies is much less. The Artillery of these last, particularly the Hanoverians, did great Execution among the French. The old Austrian Regiments, particularly that of Salm, behaved very well; and the two new Regiments, commanded by the Prince D'Armenberg, and the Count D'Arberg, were not inferior to them. His Majesty's Guards were engaged with a Party of the French Household Troops. The other English Troops answered the Expectations every Body had of them; but it was remarked, that they were too much crowded, and too hasty in their Fire; whereas the Austrians did not fire till they came up close to the Enemy. The Duration of the Engagement is a Proof that the French too behaved very gallantly. Amongst their Dead is the Duke de la Reichenbouart, and amongst their Wounded is the Count D'Eu, a Prince of the Blood. The English lost General Clayton, who was killed by a Cannon Ball. The Duke of Cumberland is wounded in the Calf of his Leg, and the Duke D'Armenberg slightly in the Breast. This Nobleman has sent a Courier to Brissel to carry the News of the Action, and commanded him to make his Entry into the Town preceded by seven Postillions. The Ground was not favourable to either Party, but the Allies had the Advantage of the Wind.

*Extract of a private Letter from the Head Quarters of the Allied Army at Philip's Ruke, a Castle belonging to Prince William of Hesse in the Neighbourhood of Hanau, dated June 30, N.S. at Seven in the Morning.*

OUR whole Army decamped from Aschaffenberg the 26<sup>th</sup> of June, in order to get near to Hanau by Day-break the next Morning. The Baggage set out first, and began to march at Eleven at Night under a good Escorte. It moved slowly, and through Byways, so that at Break of Day it was got but three Quarters of a German Mile from Aschaffenberg upon the Hanau Road, where it stopped several Hours to wait for the Army under a Village called Klein Offheim. The Enemy, who had Notice of our March, had got before us on the other Side of the Mayn,

and raised several Batteries to incommod us in it, from one of which they began to fire upon us, and particularly upon the Baggage from behind the said Village, and we returned it upon them for several Hours from Batteries which we erected immediately, whilst our Army was forming, and as soon as that was done, we attacked the Enemy in a Wood, where the main Body of their Army was very advantageously posted; for they had felled Trees in many Places to make Avenues, from which they fired upon us, and then retired into the Wood, and into Huts covered with Branches of Trees, till such Time as they had recharged their Pieces, to fire again upon us from the said Avenues. Our Army being thus formed the Length of the Wood, sent them several Volleys of Cannon-shot, and the whole Fire of our Small-arms, after which our Troops broke into the Wood with inexpressible Courage and Intrepidity, and having made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy, drove them from that Post; from whence they fled in great Confusion towards the *Mayn*, which they repassed upon a Bridge of Rafts. Our People pursued them to the River, killed Thousands of them, and many perished in the Stream.

It is said that their Pontons, and nine Pieces of Cannon are taken, but this I cannot warrant, but saw myself a great many of their Colours, Standards, and Kettle-Drums in our Possession.

The whole Action lasted till Four in the Afternoon. They are supposed to have been 30,000 strong, and consisted of the Flower of the French Army, and particularly of the Household Troops, which are in a Manner all destroyed. Amongst their Wounded, Slain, and Prisoners, there are some of the first Distinction, and it is said Princes of the Blood.

You will easily believe that we must have had some Loss on our Side, but it is assured that the Enemy's was three Times as great. Amongst the Dead, there are Lieutenant-General *Clayton*, and Colonel *Peers* of the Regiment of *Welsb* Fusiliers. In the *Hanover* Troops Major *Tallard* is killed and several Captains and Subalterns. Amongst the Wounded, the Principal is his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who distinguished himself by the Valour which is natural to the Princes of his illustrious House, having been in the hottest of the Action.

The King charged at the Head of a Regiment of Foot, which, as well as the whole Army, being animated by his Majesty's Presence, perform'd Wonders. The Duke *D'Aremberg* is slightly wounded, and Major General *Murray* of the *Hanover* Troops, had his Leg carried off, and the other wounded.

Last Friday our whole Army marched by *Hanau* to this Place, where we found the 6000 *Hessians*, and the eight Battalions newly

arriv'd from *Hanover*. We are now above 50,000 Men, and shall extend ourselves almost to *Francfort*, which is three Hours distant from hence. That Town, as also the River *Mayn* is of great Importance to us for our Subsistence. We shall soon know what is resolved as to farther Operations, and it seems most probable that we shall cross the *Mayn* to seek the Enemy, the King and the whole Army being in the highest Spirits. Yesterday his Majesty went to *Hanau* to see the Duke of *Cumberland*. Towards Evening the Baggage received Orders to decamp from hence to enter into *Hanau*.

*Extract of a Letter from Count Konigseg Erps, Dep. Gov. of the Netherlands, to Baron Relischach, the Queen of Hungary's Minister at the Hague, dated at Brussels July 1. N. S.*

ALL that we have learnt by the Courier dispatched the 28th past N. S. by the Duke *D'Aremberg* amounts to this, that the French having passed the *Mayn* at *Seeligenstadt*, and having charged our Army the 27th, it pleased God to give us a compleat Victory. Duke *D'Aremberg* could not have the Satisfaction of keeping the Field to the End of the Action, having been obliged to quit it by a Wound he received in his Breast. The Courier adds by Word of Mouth, that the French repassed the *Mayn* with so much Precipitation, that a great Number of them were drowned. A Nephew of the Duke of *Noailles* is taken Prisoner of War. Many Colours and Standards are taken from the French. The Firing lasted about five Hours. The Consequence of this Victory, says the Duke *D'Aremberg* in his Letter to the Duchess, would show how considerable a one it is. This is all I have as yet to write to you upon it. His Britannick Majesty's Presence in the Action contributed not a little to its Success, whereupon I heartily congratulate you.

An Express at last arriv'd, which was published by Authority, as follows.

*Whitehall, June 29.*

*Last Night Mr. Over, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived at his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Office, with the following Advices from the Right Honourable the Lord Carteret, Dated at Hanau, 20 June, 1743.*

*July,*

**T**HE King having received certain Intelligence, that the Marshal de *Noailles* intended to endeavour to prevent the Junction of the *Hessian* Troops, under the Command of Prince *George* of *Hesse*, and the eight *Hanoverian* Battalions under that of General *Druebleben*, with the main Body of the Army, sent Orders to Prince *George*, and to the said General, upon their March, to halt at *Hanau*, and determined to join them with the whole Army; accordingly, on the 25

in the Evening, his Majesty gave Orders that the Army should hold itself in Readiness to march the next Morning early, and about Four the Troops began to file off in two Columns, when the Duke *de Noailles* perceiving this Motion, immediately ordered a Detachment of his Army to march along the *Mayn* towards *Seligenstadt*, where the French Infantry passed that River over two Bridges, and the Cavalry forded it a little above the said Village, with a Design to oppose, with all his Force, the Junction of our Armies, his Artillery forming the *Arriere Guard*. As soon as it was in Reach of annoying our Army, it began to play upon us about Half an Hour past Ten in the Morning, and took us in Flank. This Fire lasted near two Hours, and tho' we erected some Batteries in order to silence those of the Enemy, yet they did not discontinue firing. Notwithstanding which, our Army continued its March, and by Perseverance arrived in a little Wood, behind which the French Army was ranged in Order of Battle; their Right Wing was covered by the *Mayn*, and supported by a Battery erected near *Maynspring*, on the other Side of the River. The Left extended itself towards the Hills, and had behind it a little Rivulet and the Village of *Dettengen*. The French Army, amounting to near 30,000 Men, was drawn up in two Lines and an *Arriere Guard*; it was commanded by the Duke *de Noailles*, the Duke *de Chartres*, and several other Princes of the Blood were present; and the Household Troops made the Center, supported by the Infantry.

The King having given his Orders to the respective Generals of the Army, with the greatest Calmness and Resolution, placed himself on the Right Wing at the Head of the British Infantry, on Foot, Sword in Hand. Our Army drew up in Order of Battle, as well as it could, in the Wood, and extended itself as far to the Front of the Enemy as the Ground would allow.

On the Right of our Army, at the Entrance of the Wood, the Hanoverians erected a Battery, which flanked the Enemy, and did great Service in the Heat of the Action; another was erected by the English on the Left, and a Third by the Austrians in the Center.

Such were the Dispositions of the two Armies till about Twelve o'Clock, when the Army was advanced to charge the Enemy. The Troops of the French King's Household attacked with great Vigour our Center, which gave Way a little, but soon rallied, repulsed them, and drove them before them till they beat them out of the Field. Annexed is a List of the Prisoners, many of which are Officers and Persons of Quality; a great Number were killed and wounded; and some Standards and Colours taken; and after this Defeat of the Household Troops,

the French Army perceiving itself attacked on all Sides, quitted the Field of Battle, passed the Rivolet behind it, and posted itself in Order of Battle upon an Eminence commanding the Plain: But notwithstanding this advantageous Disposition, upon our Troops marching towards them with Resolution, and in Order, they abandoned that Post, retired to *Kleineissheim*, and at last retreated in great Disorder towards the Village of *Seligenstadt*, where they passed the *Mayn* with Precipitation and Confusion; several were drowned, and a great many died of their Wounds in the Pursuit. The great Number of the Killed, that was found dispersed on all Sides, shews, that their Loss must be considerable, and it is computed at about 4000 Men killed, wounded, drowned, and taken Prisoners. On our Side our Loss is computed to be near 1500 killed and wounded. Among the first is Lieutenant General *Clayton*, who was killed upon the Spot, equally regretted by the King, the Officers and Soldiers; amongst the last, his Royal Highness the Duke, commanding with great Bravery at his Post of Major General, received a Musket Ball, which went through his Leg; the Duke *D'Aspremont* received one in his Breast; but neither of these Wounds is thought dangerous. Colonel *Parr* had a dangerous Shot in the Throat: Major General *Monroy* of the Hanover Troops, and his Son, had each a Leg shot off by the same Cannon Ball; but none of the three are despaired of. Brigadier *Huske* was also shot in the Heel; but though the Bone is broken, his Wound is not thought dangerous.

The British Troops, and all the Forces of the Allied Army, who were engaged in this Action, behaved with the utmost Resolution, Bravery, and Intrepidity.

*List of the Killed and Wounded of Note in the French Army.*

Prince de Dombes, wounded in the Thigh. Duke of Boufflers, wounded in the Neck. M. de Sabran, Colonel of the Regiment of Condé, his Thigh shot off, and killed. M. de Boufflers jun. his Thigh shot off. Duke of Rochechouart, Colonel of a Regiment, the Major, and the Captain of the Grenadiers of the same Regiment, killed. Duke of Harcourt, M. du Chatel, mortally wounded. Three Major Generals lost. M. de Mongiboult, Chatenaville, de Chauvigny, and de Chatelet, all Colonels, killed. M. de Lambilly, Captain in the Regiment of French Foot Guards, mortally wounded, and his Brother, Second Major, killed. M. de Rosling, First Captain of Grenadiers in the French King's own Regiment, his two Thighs shot off. M. de Custine, Colonel of the Regiment of Hainaut, wounded in the Jaw-bone. M. de Chabot, likewise wounded in the Jaw-bone. Count d'Eu, slightly wounded. M. de Vaubecourt, Colonel of the Regiment of Dauphiné, wounded in the Hand. Duke

Duke d'Ayen, a Ball through his Belly. M. du Chaila, two Shots through his Body. M. de Beuvron, a Major General, wounded. And many others of Distinction, as well as several Officers and others of the French King's Household, either killed, wounded, or lost.

*A List of the Prisoners of the French King's Household, at the Camp of Dettingen, June 28, N. S. 1743.*

M. de Montgibaut, Major General, Commander of the Troop of Harcourt. M. de la Sale, Adjutant of the King's Musketeers, and Colonel of Horse. M. de Chavoisy, a Quarter Master of the King's Musketeers, and Colonel of Horse. M. de Thesly, a Quarter Master of the Musketeers, and Colonel of Horse. Mess. de Bouillant and du Fou, Sub-Brigadiers of the Musketeers. M. de la Pauperdierre, a Musketeer, Black. M. d'Orville, Sub Brigadier of the Musketeers, Grey. M. de Vesin, M. de Girardole de Malafly, M. de Girardole la Sale, M. de Greffy, M. de Quesney, M. de la Fouchas, M. du Plessis, M. d'Oleau, M. de Varenne, M. de la Gravene, M. Chevalier de Serteuil, M. Chevalier le Blanc, M. de Alberti, M. Chevalier de Fenelon, M. de Prunelle, M. de Gafoen, M. de Grave, M. de Bailli, M. de St. Aubin, M. de St. Cyre, M. d'Enard, M. de Ternay, M. de Suze, M. de Redon, A Drummer of the Musketeers. Prince of Montbelliard, M. de Mouboyon, M. Chevalier de Reville, Gens d'Armes. M. de Paniot, a Brigadier of the Light Horse. M. de la Veille Ferte, an Adjutant of the Light Horse. M. de Bousons, M. de Brevons, M. d'Epino, M. de Breredan, M. de Cochard, M. Chevalier de Foucheres, M. d'Estreville, M. d'Orville, M. de Monsieur, Light Horse Men. M. du Lyon, a Brigadier of the Life-Guards. M. de Voine, M. Ythier, Ensigns of the Life Guards. M. de l'Enclos, M. de Chevagnac, Brigadiers of the Life-Guards. M. Perrin, M. de la Mare, M. de Bouhan, M. de Closel, M. de Boisla Ville, M. de Kerkeze, M. de Cogdela Vallée, M. de Montral, M. des Bois, M. de la Merité, M. de Formanville, M. de Beauchambre, M. de Rozé, M. Bertran, M. de Houtolle, M. de Boisneux, M. Montamy, M. Saux, M. Boislonat, Life-Guards. Marquis of Meriville, Guidon of the Body-Grenadier-Guards. M. de Montaigne, Captain of Horse. M. de Combes, Colonel of Horse, and Lieutenant of the Horse Grenadiers.

(L. S.) Montgibaut.

M. de Vesin, Adjutant in Chief of the Troop of the Body-Light-Horsemen. M. de Melney, Captain in the Regiment of Foot of Rohan. Chevalier des Fontaines, Adjutant of the Light Horse. Taken by the Austrians.

Marquis of Marignan, Major General of the Light Horse. Marquis of la Viouxville, Captain in the Regiment of Horse of Noailles.

M. de Corcocal, M. de Guissain, Light Horsemen. Chevalier de Vuiller, Chevalier Dorias, Musketeers. M. de Marival, Lieutenant Colonel in the Regiment of Horse of Noailles. M. Dumont, Brigadier of the Lieutenant Colonel's. M. de Fricamp, a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mortemart.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS

THOMAS Bowyer, of Ewern in Dorsetshire, Esq; to Miss Bowyer.—Rev. Mr. Delafaye, of Queenborough, to Miss Jumper.—Sir Thos. Robinson, Governor of Barbadoes, to Mrs. Salmon, of the said Island, a 30,000l. Fortune.—Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, to Miss Conyers.—Earl of Carlisle, to Miss Biron, Niece to the Earl of Ranelagh.—James Corbett, Esq; of Shropshire, to Miss Molly Hewitt, of Litchfield.—Francis Naylor, Esq; of Sussex, Son to the late Bishop Hare, his Name being chang'd for Mr. Naylor's Estate, to Miss Charlotte Alston, of Suffolk.—Richard Shordicke, of Ickenham, near Uxbridge, Esq; to Miss Jodrell.—James Pennyman, of Penton near Grantham in Lincolnshire, Esq; Nephew to Sir James Pennyman, Bart. to Miss Codrington, Sister to Sir William Codrington, Bart.—Andrew Stone, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for Seaford in Sussex, to Miss Mavillen, of Pall-Mall.—Christopher Wyvill, Esq; Comptroller of the Excise, to Mrs. Thayer.—George Bowes, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for the County of Durham, to Miss Gilbert, a 20,000l. Fortune.—Thomas Carew, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for Minehead, to Miss Molly Horne.—Rev. Dr. Delany, to Mrs. Pendavis, Niece to the late Lord Lansdowne.—Luke Benfield, of Norfolk, Esq; to Mrs. Sayer.—Rev. Mr. Charles Milles, to Miss Brooke.—William Abney, of the Inner Temple, Esq; to Miss Wootten, a 40,000l. Fortune.—Cobeske Tennison, Esq; to Miss Wright, only Daughter and Heiress of Thomas Wright of Hackney, Esq;—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse, his Majesty's third Daughter, safely deliver'd of a Prince, June 3, N. S.—Countess of Cardigan deliver'd of a Daughter.—The Lady of the Hon. Mr. Baron Clarke, of a Daughter.—The Lady of Charles Goro, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for Hertfordshire, of a Daughter.—The Lady of William Crofts, Esq; Daughter to Sir Matthew Decker, also deliver'd of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

VISCOUNTESS Dowager Ikerin, Mother of Somerset Hamilton Butler, Lord Vice-Ikerin, in Ireland.—Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. First Cousin to the Earl of Stair, and one of the Principal Clerks of Session in Scotland. His Son William, now Sir William Dalrymple, Bart. is the great Importer of, and Trader in the Scotch Linen Manufacture.—Robert Leves, of Steyning in Sussex, Esq;—Sir Henry Noribeste, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for Exeter.—Rt. Hon. Poulet Earl Poulet upwards of 80 Years of

of Age. He held several great Posts under Q. Anne, and was Knt. of the Garter. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, John Lord Visc. Henton, now Earl Poulet.—Lord Hawley, at Bath.—Geo. Lowe, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Staffordshire.—Henry Jacob, Esq; an eminent and wealthy Money Scrivener in London.—William Eyton, of Cregg in Montgomeryshire, Esq; Brother to the Rev. Dr. Eyton, Rector of Wem in Shropshire, and Archdeacon of Ely, to whom his Estate of 700*l.* per Annum descends.—Sir Sydenham Fowke, Knt. at West Stow in Suffolk.—Colney Wyndham, Esq; one of the Chief Clerks in the Annuity-Office in the Exchequer.—Peter Benson, Esq; one of the greatest Newfoundland Traders in England.—Rev. Mr. Pritchard, at Balliol College, Oxford.—Lady Charlemont, Mother to the Lord Charlemont, in Ireland.—Dr. Nicholas Forrester, Lord Bishop of Ross in Ireland.—Sir Henry Cairnes, Bart. in Ireland, formerly a Banker in London.—James Gregory, Esq; at Epping in Essex.—Thomas Thorpe, Esq; formerly a considerable Turky Merchant, at his House in Audley-street near Grosvenor-square.—Felix Cornwallis, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Somersetshire.—Lady Trenchard, Relict of Sir John Trenchard, Knt. Chief Justice of Chester, and afterwards one of the Principal Secretaries of State in the Reign of K. William.—Lord Visc. Fitzwilliams, of Merrion in the Kingdom of Ireland.—Thomas Lediard, Esq; late Agent and Surveyor to the Commissioners for building the New Bridge at Westminster, which Place, worth 300*l.* per Ann. he resign'd on account

of his ill State of Health, in favour of his Son.—Rich. Ellis, Esq; at his Seat near Whitchurch in Shropshire.—Katharine Countess of Donegall, Relict of the brave Earl of Donegall, who was kill'd at the Siege of Barcelone, *The Variety of Matter that has occur'd this Month, obliges us to defer the Remainder of the Deaths, the Promotions, Bankrupts, Monthly Catalogue, &c. to our next.*

#### Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from May 24. to June 21.

Christned	{ Males	551	7
	{ Females	536	3
Buried	{ Males	805	7
	{ Females	802	3
Died under 2 Years old			537
Between 2 and 5		5	147
5		10	84
10		20	50
20		30	115
30		40	152
40		50	176
50		60	110
60		70	121
70		80	79
80		90	30
90 and upwards			6
			1607

Hay 55 to 60*s.* a Load.

#### FOREIGN

ON the 6th of this Month, O. S. the Army of the Allies, viz. the Queen of Hungary and Great Britain, marched from Hanau, to Aschaffenburg, where there is a Stone Bridge over the Main, which the French had a Mind to have taken Possession of, but were prevented by this March of the Allies. On the 8th his Britannick Majesty arrived in the Army, and fixed his Head Quarters in the Castle of Aschaffenburg. Next Day, the Earl of Stair, with an Escorte of 30 Troopers, past the Main, in order to reconnoitre a Body of the French that had advanced towards that River; when of a sudden a Party of their Horse issued out of an adjoining Wood and attacked his Lordship's Escorte, killed two of the Men, and dangerously wounded Mr. Littleton, his Aid de Camp, in the Thigh. Even his Lordship himself was in some Danger, his Hat having been shot through with a Musket-Ball. The French after discharging their Pieces, retired again into the Wood, and the English

#### AFFAIRS.

Troopers would have pursued them, but the General suspecting an Ambuscade, would not permit them, and returned, without any other Attack, to the Camp. Upon his Return, the King told him in the most obliging Terms, ' That he would take it very kindly ' of his Lordship not to expose his Person on such Occasions as this, but reserve it for more important ones.'

Tho' the Season be so far advanced, neither Side seems inclined to come to Action either in Italy or Savoy. Count Traun, the Austrian General, has, indeed, made a Movement into the Boulognese, and seems inclined to go and attack the Spanish Army under the Duke of Modena at Rimini; but the Piedmontese do not yet seem inclined to march along with him, and it is thought he will not go without them. On the other Side Don Philip remains quiet in his Camp in Savoy, the King of Sardinia contenting himself with guarding the Passes so as to prevent his Entrance into Piedmont.